The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 662.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Lively Discussion in the Corps Legislatif.

Attitude of the Foreign Powers upon the Franco-Prussian War.

Russia, Sweden and Norway to Remain Neutral.

Military Rumors and Speculations from the Rhine Frontier.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is assured that Norway and Sweden will remain strictly neutral.

LONDON, July 18.—The French government is now enforcing a prohibition against code and cypher words in telegrams.

PARIS, July 18.—Don Carlos has been expelled from France.

The French evacuation of Rome is again rumored.

French men-of-war watched the departure of the Prussian iron-clads from England.

The Gaulois says the English Government has instructed Lord Lyons to communicate with Grammont on the subject of the neutrality of Holland, which England cannot [illegible] stipulated.

PARIS, July 18, P. M.—At noon the Prussian forces had occupied the following points: Soarbruck, in Rhenish Prussia, and Newburg, in Rhenish Bavaria. Both of these towns are directly on the frontier. They also had a force concentrated at Linden, in Hesse Darmstadt. It is now generally believed that Russia sustains Prussia.

The Cloche, a Red Republican organ, holds the empire answerable for a war without a pretext.

PARIS, July 18.—Figaro, in order to show why France distrusts Belgium, mentions facts of General Broilmenti's appointment to command one corps and of Chasot to another. The former served in the French army many years ago and held other offices of trust under the French government, but resigned on account of difficulties with his superiors and left the country. Gen. Chasot has recently been conspicuous in urging the conformity of calibre of Belgium cannon with that of Prussia. Both these generals are in command on the French frontier.

LONDON, July 18.—Atlantic Cable companies have arranged to send their foreign business via lines outside of France.

PARIS, July 18.—Gaulois says that Sweden, according to dispatches received here yesterday, is ready to join Denmark and France if the fleet operates in the North and Baltic seas. It is reasonably certain that Russia will be strictly neutral.

PARIS, July 18, 4 P. M.—The news received direct from the seat of war up to 1 o'clock this evening reports no blood shed.

The Prefect of police has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Paris to make no more war demonstrations.

PRUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Later and more authentic advices from Tientsin, by telegraph through Siberia, confirm the reports of the massacre of foreigners in China. The outrages were committed on the 10th of June. The natives set fire to and destroyed French establishments, but left those of Germans untouched. The representatives of foreign powers at Pekin had addressed a joint note to the Chinese government, demanding the punishment of the rioters and indemnity for losses sustained.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamer Chilian, from Liverpool for New Orleans, sank in the Mersey yesterday. She is a total loss, the wreck having parted amidship.

A violent thunder-storm passed over the Scottish lowlands on Sunday, doing much damage to property.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs that not one word of Thiers' remarkable speech was allowed to be sent to England by telegraph, and there has been a systematic scheme afoot to deceive Europe about public opinion in France respecting the war, and to deceive France about the opinions of Europe. Telegrams to English papers during the past week have misrepresented the tone of the French independent press and suppressed manifestations against the war. The press censorship was never more active and unscrupulous, in spite of its first warning. The English press now, without exception, charges France with the responsibility for the war.

It appears that, after the Government's declaration, a demand was made for the dispatches. Ollivier, after refusing to give them, was compelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of the Prussian dispatch communicating to European Courts the King's refusal to receive the French Embassador; and that this dispatch, thus made the basis of war, had not been seen by any French Minister. The Government had in fact declared war on what purported to be an abstract of that dispatch supplied by two French spies whose names were withheld. When the war was announced, the Left refused to join in the action of the majority, and, when the majority voted an extra war credit of 500,000,000 francs, the Left again sat silent.

M. Thiers, in his speech, after declaring his love of country, and patriotic determination when war should be declared to grant to Government the means of conquering, said our duty is to reflect. The resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men. One instant, I beseech you, of reflection; bethink you of May 8, 1866. You refused then to hear me when I sought to show you what was about to happen. Let that recollection persuade you to listen. Now the principal demand of the Government has been conceded, my conscience tells me I fulfill a duty in resisting imprudent passions. Representing, soberly, the country's interests, is this a time for you to break the peace on a mere question of susceptibility? You are shedding torrents of blood for a question of form. If I had the honor to govern my country I should have wished to give it time for reflection. I regard this war as an imprudence, and its occasion as ill chosen. After dispatches upon which the declaration of war was made had been repeatedly demanded and as often refused, Ollivier said, I will read two dispatches, but not the signatures, for our agents would be sent away. He then read part of one dispatch confirming the refusal of King William to receive the French Embassador, and two dispatches from French agents abroad giving the substance of Bismarck's circular.

The circular itself M. Ollivier did not pretend to produce. He concluded by saying: "We go to war with a light heart, and confident in our army. We will tell the whole truth. What we could not endure was the semi-official communication to all Europe of the rejection of our Embassador, all the more significant because done in the most uncourteous terms."

Thiers replied to Ollivier: "It is to a blunder that we owe the war. Prussia ought to have been attacked when she desired to unite with the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained. I blamed Sadowa at the time. To-day the world demands legitimate complaints. Prussia also has committed a great fault in negotiating with Spain. Yet Prussia wished peace, and we have war. If we had still to require renunciation of Hohenzollern's candidature, I should still be with you, but now that we have obtained what we demand something else. You had not only obtained your result, you had form and substance both. Yet you say Prussia has not yielded in form, and we have been insulted. Public opinion will turn against us. The journals of Europe will be against us. Prussia never would have resumed this candidature. It would have been madness."

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the North German steamship lines have ceased running. Our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. Postmaster General Creswell is engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman steamers to carry our mails. Several American parties have put in propositions to carry the mail in vessels under our flag. These will receive proper consideration at once. In the meantime it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English lines.

LONDON, July 18.—The Morning Post has a double-headed article containing the following: "Any violation of the Belgium territory ends England's neutrality."

The steamship Leipsig, of the North German Lloyd, will not sail for Baltimore as advertised. She is detained at Southampton until further orders from Germany.

All Prussian merchant vessels now in British ports will remain. The crews have been disbanded, and are returning home. There are in our ports many German colliers. They, too, have been ordered to remain, lest their cargoes fall into the hands of the French.

LONDON, July 18.—The London Times expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in readiness.

The Times also says, France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe into a war, of which no person living may see the end.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Government will be urged to provide for the transportation, under the neutral flag, of the Brest and Southampton mails, which have recently been carried by steamers of North German, Lloyd, Hamburg, American companies and Campaigne General Trans-Atlantic stockholders. It is assured that Norway and Sweden will remain strictly neutral.

MUNICH, July 18.—Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality.

The Chambers have voted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

LONDON, July 18.—The stock markets in London and Liverpool are purely nominal. There have been no general transactions. The panic arises from a rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia and is mobilizing the Russian army. This rumor paralyzes everything.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Official Press asserts that Benedetti, lately French Embassador to this city, courted insult by repeatedly waylaying and addressing King William after he received Prussia's ultimate answer, and renewing his insolent demands. It is said Benedetti was not recalled by the French Government, but had a leave of absence granted him on a matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

PARIS, July 18.—Marshal Canrobert commands the first army corps, the Duke of Palikao the second, General Frossard the third, Marshal McMahon the fourth and General Fayliy the fifth. Marshal Bazaine commands the Imperial Guards and the reserves.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—The neutrality of Sweden has just been officially announced, the government having previously communicated with France.

PARIS, July 18.—France demands a decision from the South German States by noon to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton market flat and irregular; middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 9¾d. Sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs excited. California white wheat 12s; red Western No. 2 10s 3@10s 6d; red winter 11s@11s 3d. Western flour 26 @28s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 35s. Oats 3s 1d. Barley 5s. Peas 42s. Pork 105s. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 73s. Cheese 65s. Bacon 56; Cumberland 63s for short-rib middles. Common rosin 5s 3d; fine do 13s 3d. Spirits of petroleum 1ld; refined 1s 7d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 29s 6 @30s 3d. Linseed oil [illegible]; linseed cakes 11.

LONDON, July 18, P. M.—Consols, 90; on account, 90. American securities are flat and nominal; 5-20 bonds at London—'62s, 83; '65s, 83; '67s, 83; 10-40s, 81; Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 21. Stocks flat and nominal.

LONDON, July 18.—Tallow active at [illegible] 6d. Sperm oil [illegible]. Sugar, 31s 6d@31s 9d. Turpentine firmer at 30s 6d. Linseed cakes quiet and steady at £11 5s. Calcutta linseed, 63 @63 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp opened declining and quiet at 51½s.

THE WEST.

The Big Horn Expedition Still Unheard from—Work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, July 18.—Michael Caissoc, a saloon keeper near the barracks, was arrested to-day for attempting to kill his wife with a pistol.

A letter to the Herald from South Pass City of the 12th inst. says: The Big Horn expedition has not been heard from since they left the Wind River valley, and were heading to cross Owl Creek mountains. Considerable anxiety is felt for their safety.

At Atlantic, Wyoming, a man named Wm. Smith, a freighter, was shot and killed by Wm. Morimer. The latter was in the employ of Smith.

Ten miles of the Kansas Pacific railway is completed eastward from Denver. There is a gap of less than seventy-five miles, and track-laying is going forward from both ways, and will probably be completed in from four to six weeks.

The Indians that crossed the Union Pacific railroad and murdered the miners in North Park, Cal., are reported as having recrossed northward, but there is no news from the soldiers who went there.

The Herald's Council Bluff special says: "The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Bell Printer, who killed Austin."

CALIFORNIA.

Australian Steamship Line—Railroad Election Contested.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—It is stated that Webb's line of Australian steamers will commence service immediately, regardless of the action of Congress on the subsidy question.

Mayor Selby filed a petition contesting the legality of the recent election for the million subsidy to the Southern Pacific Railroad, alleging fraud and forgery.

No transactions in breadstuffs to-day; holders anticipate an advance.

A Fire and Explosion in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—This morning one of the boilers in the boiler-house of the Maryland Sugar Refinery, on Dugan's wharf, exploded, damaging the boiler-house to the extent of four or five thousand dollars. The main building was not injured. Two or three of the employes were slightly injured. No loss of life.

The building known as tobacco warehouse Nos. 1 and 2, leased and used as a cotton [illegible], was discovered to be on fire in an upper story, and is now burning furiously, although the entire fire department is on the spot. It will be impossible to save the building, and only a portion of the cotton stored on the lower floor will be got out.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—There was a fair attendance at the races to-day. First race $500, all ages, one mile, won by Judge Curtis and [illegible], beating Samuel and Pompey Payne. Time 1:43¼.

The selling race, for $600, for all ages, mile and a half, was won by Stanley, beating St. Patrick and Tilly. Time, 2:39½.

The third race, for $300, for all ages, two miles, was won by the Bramble, beating Legatee and Pannock's Colossus colt. Time, 3:35½.

WASHINGTON.

Increased Excitement Over the War News.

Devising Plans for Transporting the Foreign Mails.

Arrangements to Carry Out the New Indian Policy.

Akerman to Explain the Meaning of the Georgia Bill.

Boutwell and the Funding Matter.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The rumor from Europe brought over to-day by the cable that Russia had formed an offensive alliance with Prussia, and that Italy had joined the fortunes of France, intensified the interest in the European situation, for, if true, it developed a programme for a general war. Inquiries have been made here to learn if there was any possible confirmation of such a rumor, but neither the President nor Secretary of State nor the Russian Minister had any information beyond that contained in the cable telegrams. However, it was looked upon as a step that was quite probable.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

An agent of the Pacific Mail line, and one representing the German Steamship line have arrived here to see what the Government is going to do about the transportation of the United States mails. The German line have been hopeful that there was some way in which the American mails could be protected on their vessels, but they have been informed that the United States can do nothing of the kind in the absence of legislation granting American registers to foreign-built vessels, while the Department, on the other hand, will turn over the mails to any American line composed of good steamers, that may be established. The Pacific Mail Co. expect to start such a line.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The department is rapidly perfecting arrangements to carry out the provisions of the new Indian appropriation bill. The work of the Peace Commission is to be renewed in earnest and the treaty stipulations fulfilled as nearly as possible. The advices at hand continue to show that there is fear of an Indian war, while it is believed that the efforts of the department in the way of peace will dissipate entirely all doubt over the situation on the frontier.

GEORGIA.

A telegram from Atlanta to private parties here says that the Georgia bill in full has reached there and been canvassed by both parties very freely, and that there is a decided majority in favor of the opinion that it authorizes a new State election this fall. However, in order to avoid all doubt and the certain trouble that will arise from any doubt, Attorney General Akerman, who is familiar with all the phases of the Georgia situation, will be asked to give an opinion as to the extent of the powers of the bill that passed Congress at midnight on Thursday last. The anti-Bullock men are very confident of a favorable decision.

THE FUNDING SCHEME.

Secretary Boutwell's intentions regarding the indorsement of the new law to refund the public debt have been somewhat interfered with by the European war. He will, though, make preparations for carrying out the act in the three financial centres of Europe, and will negotiate the three classes of five per cent. bonds. He has to make each assist the other. The law allows him one-half per cent. for expenses in negotiating the new loan.

THE NEW LAWS.

The new law reducing internal taxes goes into operation August first, and the new tariff act on January 1st, 1871.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Parodal is quite ill from the excessive warm weather. His predecessor, M. Berthemy, left for New York to-day.

LANDS.

The General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval list No. 1 of lands selected. In the list of lands subject to sale are Fort Desmoines and Fort Dodge, embracing in the aggregate 132,660 71-100 acres as the lands granted to the State of Iowa by the act of Congress, approved May 12th, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Michigan and Sioux City railroad.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

The President denies a telegraphic story sent here to-day, that he intends calling an extra session to consider the European situation. He adds that he submitted to Congress for action on Friday all that he deemed necessary for legislation at present.

PERSONAL.

Representative Adams, of Kentucky, is lying at his lodgings in this city, seriously ill.

Commissioner Delano left here this evening for Ohio, where he will spend most of the summer, visiting Washington at intervals of two or three weeks to look after the business of his department, though he will not resume his duties permanently until September next.

Assessor Shaw, of the Second District of Ohio, reports an increase of the receipts in his district from May 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, of over $2,000,000, of which $1,678,259 was on spirits.

Senator Brownlow is a little better, but not able to go home at present.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION

made by Congress is by no means adequate to the necessities of the service at present, and would be vastly in arrears of any requisitions which might be made should the pending European difficulties stretch across the Atlantic. The navy, consisting of eighty-two vessels, is sadly disabled now, both by want of men and complete ships, the greater part of which need thorough repairs.

AN OFFICER TO BE SENT OVER.

The President has about decided, it is said, to send General Sheridan or General Schofield or some other army officer to Europe to witness the war there, and profit by foreign inventions in arms, accoutrements, &c. A commission of three American officers was sent over during the Crimean war.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The sundry civil service appropriation bill, as reported from the committee of conference, and passed both houses, contains provisions that public lands which have been withdrawn for any reason and afterward restored shall thereafter be subject only to the homestead pre-emption entry.

THE ASIATIC FLEET.

Representative Sergeant has received assurance from the Navy Department that the necessary repairs of the Asiatic fleet will hereafter be made at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Affairs in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 18.—Commander Kirk, of the State militia, arrested on Friday several citizens of Alamance county, and on Saturday a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the prisoners was served on Kirk. He, however, refused to obey, saying, "That sort of thing is played out." The charges against the persons under arrest have not been made known. There were no warrants issued and sworn out against them. They are among the first citizens of the county, and trouble is anticipated.

An injunction will be sued out to-day forbidding the Treasurer to pay money from the Treasury for State troops.

There is no insurrection or resistance to the civil law in the State.

Capture of Kuklux.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Sheriff Wright has succeeded in capturing Samuel Poston, Henry Wiseman, R. F. [illegible], and Frank Graves, accused of Kukluxing John W. Schofield, alias Simmons, a few days since, at Cuba. They were brought before Judge Klippin, of the Criminal Court, this afternoon. They were indicted for murder in the first degree and committed to jail.

To promote immigration, it is proposed to purchase 7,000,000 acres of land in northern California and southern Oregon, along the line of the California and Oregon railroad, at a cost of $10,000,000, and to aid 100,000 people to immigrate from Germany and Northern Europe and settle the lands.

France has 119 fortresses, of which eight are of the first rank—Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The fortifications of Paris are stated to have cost $40,000,000, and up to 1863 there had been expended on Cherbourg $34,000,000.

BOWLING GREEN.

Hon. J. S. Golladay—Almost a Fatal Accident.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., July 18.—Hon. J. S. Golladay spoke here to-day. He was attentively listened to by many of our best citizens and made a very favorable impression on them. He is overcoming the prejudice against him and will make a strong run for Congress.

The Circuit Court commenced to-day.

Mr. S. Lawson had a fit to-day while driving his buggy, and fell out, nearly killing him.

OWENSBORO.

Another Murder and a Serious Shooting Affray.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

OWENSBORO, July 18.—Another murder has occurred in Owensboro. John Donahue was shot and killed yesterday by Link Ballard. Ballard was tried and held to bail in the sum of $600.

Valentine Fulkerson shot B. S. Fulkerson at Nottsville, in this county, wounding him severely, and was held to bail to appear at the August term of the Daviess Circuit Court.

CHICAGO.

Death of a Journalist—Sympathy for the Prussian Cause—A Tornado in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, July 18.—James F. Ballantyne, for several years commercial editor of the Chicago Tribune, and afterwards managing editor of the Chicago Republican, died at San Diego, California, on the 16th. The Board of Trade to-day passed resolutions in commemoration of his many estimable qualities.

A large meeting of Germans was held at Turner Hall yesterday with reference to the war in Europe. Casper Butz presided. Speeches were made by Colonel Jussen, Collector of Internal Revenue, Herman Roster, editor of the Staats Zeitung, Gov. Solomon, of Washington Territory, and other prominent Germans, and a resolution of sympathy for the German cause passed unanimously. Three thousand dollars were at once contributed to the German cause. The following dispatch was sent by cable to King William of Prussia: "The Germans of Chicago tender to you and to the German nation their heartfelt sympathy in the war against the perfidious traitor Napoleon, and against all enemies of German progress and unity."

The excitement among the Germans is greater to-day than at any time since the declaration of war was made. All places of resort were thronged, and the situation discussed with great vehemence. The hatred for Frenchmen is remarkably intense. Over 100 Germans departed by train for the fatherland to take service in the Prussian army. More will follow. The influence of the prominent leaders has been exerted in vain to dissuade them from such a course.

A tornado visited Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday morning, doing serious damage. The skating rink was blown down and roofs of houses carried away; no lives reported lost.

The malt house belonging to John S. Miller's brewery at Sterling, Ill., was burned yesterday; loss $10,000.

Joseph Summers, foreman of the German newspaper office at Cedar Rapids, was drowned yesterday, while bathing.

Six cases of sunstroke occurred here within the last twenty-four hours.

A tornado passed over Ottowa, Ill., yesterday, tearing down chimneys, &c. On Main street it raised a plank sidewalk from its foundation and whirled it in the air. Mr. Lynch, a dry goods merchant, Henry Fredenburg, and two young girls, Misses O'Brien and Rock, were all on or near the walk at the time. While Fredenburg was trying to assist the young ladies from danger part of the walk struck them, so seriously injuring Fredenburg that he died in ten hours after. Miss O'Brien was so badly hurt that she cannot long survive. The other two were severely hurt.

An unknown man, very tall, suffering from delirium tremens, was found drowned in a small stream near Garden Praise, Ill., on Saturday. The water was not more than two feet deep. It is supposed he drowned himself.

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has tendered the appointment of U. S. Senator to Hon. Wm. Windom to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Norton. Windom is up in Congress from the First district and was Norton's competitor at the time of election.

Howard & Webster, contractors, commenced suit at Bloomington for $200,000 against the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi railroad, for balance claimed to be due them under contract and for damages.

A family consisting of five persons, living five miles east of Galena, Illinois, while seated at the breakfast table on Saturday morning, was struck by lightning. The eldest daughter was instantly killed, and some of the others seriously injured.

Ike Berry, the noted desperado who murdered Deputy Sheriff Pratt, in Tazewell county, Illinois, some months since, and was sent to the penitentiary for life, died in prison Saturday.

John Moran and Andrew Nelson were drowned while bathing in the lake yesterday afternoon.

ST. LOUIS.

A Large German Meeting—Expressions in favor of Prussia.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The German meeting to-night to express sympathy with Prussia in the struggle about to commence between her and France, was one of the largest ever held here. National airs were played by a band, national songs were sung by the crowd, and the enthusiasm was very great. After speeches by Dr. Hammer, Emile Pretorais, Carl D. Anger and several others, which abounded with denunciations of Napoleon and praise of King William, Bismarck, and the German nation generally, the following address was adopted:

To the German Nation:

The despotic gambler on the French throne, under contemptible pretexts, has commenced a war of suppression and conquest against Germany. Yours is a struggle for the independence of all nations and for your own national life. Your defeat would dismember the German fatherland, and make it a dependence of France. Your victory secures German unity, and with that her liberty. Your triumph would even liberate France. It is with pride and joy that we hear of the German people North and South rushing to arms for their country as one man. Firmly confiding in your patriotism, your strength and your perseverance, we expect glad tidings of victory for the holy cause of the land of our birth."

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that the Germans of the United States, in order to express their sympathy in a patriotic way, will raise a fund of one million dollars for the support of the invalid soldiers and the orphan children of the fallen; that the Germans of St. Louis pledge themselves to contribute $50,000 to this fund; that the address and proceedings of this meeting be telegraphed to the President of the North German Parliament, with the request that they be presented to King William and published to the German people.

A finance committee was appointed to raise funds and co-operate with the Germans of other cities in the United States to carry out this project.

Ex-United States Senator B. Gratz Brown sent a letter to the meeting, in which he says: "With the dynasty interests that appear to be the excuse for a declaration of war on the part of the Emperor of France no American can have any sympathy. We, as citizens of a republic, can rightfully sympathize only with the people of a foreign country in the defence of their nationality; their right of homogeneousness development and their laudable wish to draw within a common league all of a kindred descent or speech or affiliation that united faith may make of them one nation either for defense or organization." He thinks that, however much we may condemn the authors of this war, a startling impulse will be given to many latent democratic tendencies. Whether France, with its Napoleonic dynasty, or Germany, with its federated unity, shall henceforth be the controlling force in Europe, involves also the question whether a civil order that appeals only to central authority for support or a civil society elaborated on the basis of local self-control shall obtain mastery for the future in moulding the destinies of the Continent. The triumph of the latter, he believes, will redound equally to the benefit of the French as to the German nation. He also believes that German unity will in the end work out German Republicanism and a federation of all that great brotherhood of people in the heart of Europe, and with the surroundings that now obtain, this can only be done under the lead of Prussia. At all events, it is the only State under a kingly form of government that has admitted political progress and local autonomy as an element of its social organization. Of Napoleon, it will be long years before any foothold for liberal advance will be found under the shadow of his widely-extended, baleful influence. "But, aside from all these considerations," Mr. Brown said, "who can forget that in time of our own extremest peril, whilst the cordial good will of the German populace of Europe was giving to the United States material encouragement of the most vital kind, and whilst a united German support was filling the ranks of our armies in the field, the Emperor of France was plotting with traitors at Richmond for the occupation of the Chesapeake as a French naval station and organizing English and Spanish expeditions to Mexico to blockade us by land and prepare the way for the permanent support of a Southern empire."

This letter was received with loud applause. The meeting was held until a late hour, and was largely attended by people of all nationalities.

A Wisconsin farmer winds up an advertisement offering his farm for sale in the following words: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of Nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine; also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

Queen Victoria pays liberal pensions to seventeen old servants of Prince Albert in Germany.

The Colorado and Oregon railroad was opened to Chico on the 4th of July.

NEW YORK.

Personal Gossip About the War in Europe.

A Tart Correspondence Between Bismarck and Napoleon.

The Emperor Sends for Lee, Beauregard and Johnston.

Bismarck is Cold, Silent and Confident.

Whereabouts of the War Correspondents and Literary Lookers-On.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—It is rumored that a tart personal correspondence recently passed between Napoleon and Bismarck, and that the extreme sensitiveness of the two governments had its origin in this.

In conversation with a distinguished English journalist (Mr. Dulaney, of the London Times) M. Ollivier went out of his way to compliment Queen Victoria, and to express his reliance upon the neutrality of the ministry. "They cannot fight against us," he said, "and we shall not need them to fight for us." The Emperor converses freely with his friends about the war. He said to John Bright's nephew, Walter Bright, on Thursday, "I am an old man, and this is my last fight, but I want to break my boy to harness before I die." To Mr. Slidell, who visited him at St. Cloud on Friday, he is reported in Figaro to have said, "You may write to General Lee and General Johnston and General Beauregard, and tell them to come at once and bring as many rebels with them as they can."

In Berlin the most intense and warlike excitement continues to be displayed by all classes of the populace. Count Bismarck is cheered whenever he is seen. He inspires unbounded confidence. He is, as usual, reserved and silent; but he has had a lengthy, and report says, a very satisfactory interview with Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister. It is believed that Mr. Bancroft has given the Prussian Government the fullest assurance of American sympathy. The masses of the people believe that Prussia will receive troops and loans from the United States.

All the leading journals have despatched war correspondents to the Rhine frontier. Charles Reade and Anthony Trollope are in Paris en route for Metz. It is said that the Prince of Wales is making up a party of lookers-on composed of fast nobles and foreign artists. Gustave Dore went to the front Saturday. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, is a volunteer, aid on the staff of General Deguyer. Mr Smalley, of the Tribune, is in Cologne.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 18—P. M.

The excitement in the Gold Room was equal to any day since the September panic, and the price ranged between 117⅞ and 123⅞. The foreign bankers have been buying on orders from the other side, which seem to have been given in anticipation of a general European war, the reports to-day being that Russia has joined Prussia, and that Austria will now probably take sides with France. The extreme agitation in European money centers is reflected in the decline of consols in London to 90 [illegible]. On the street the early sales were between 117⅞ and 118. The first recorded sale was at 117⅞, after which there was a steady advance to 120⅞, from which point there was a jump to 122⅞, and then a decline to 120[illegible]. The cause of the jump was a report that there was such a panic in London that it was impossible to obtain quotations for United States or other securities, and that the Bank of England will call an extra meeting to advance its rates to higher figures. There was a perceptible abatement in the excitement late in the day, and the price declined to 119⅞. This is some cable telegrams giving higher quotations for securities in the foreign markets. The closing quotation was [illegible], and there was considerable abatement in the speculative excitement. The recent panics in the Frankfort Bourse and London Stock Exchange were engineered by the Germans to sustain the bull movement in the Gold Room. The German element in the movement, it is estimated, holds at least $20,000,000, and are short of government bonds to the extent of $20,000,000. Viewing the situation from this stand point, it is easy to see that Wall street is hanging over a volcano. The situation turns upon the point of a long or short war in Europe. If a long war, then the Germans are likely to come out triumphantly, but if a short war, then they are likely to pass through the most disastrous financial defeat in their history as operators in Wall street. The carrying rates were 3@6 per cent. The gold clearances to-day were $94,000,000.

The specie shipment by the English steamer on Wednesday, is expected to be very large. The amount now predicted to be from five to seven millions.

Foreign exchange is firmly held; nominally 10@10¼.

The money market is more active at 3@7 per cent on call loans.

Government bonds opened excited and prices declined. The decline, however, was insignificant compared with the fall in foreign markets, which was offset by the advance in the gold premium here. Late in the day the market was steadier. The German bankers have been heavy sellers of bonds to-day, and other large sales were made, it is believed on speculative account by professional operators. The investment business seems to be confined to purchases [illegible]. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons '81	[illegible]	Coupons '67	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons '68	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ten-forties	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Currency 6's	[illegible]

State securities are dull.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Old N Carolina	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New N Carolina	[illegible]

During the early part of the day the stock market was strong and active, but on the sudden rise in gold became weak, and the advance of the morning was more than lost. The dealings were large on the entire list, both speculative and [illegible], which was especially stronger on a report that a European war would be established. Afterward stock, the interest was in New York Central, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island and St. Paul. The stock market was dull but steady at the close, with some recovery from the lowest point of the day. Lake Shore loans at flat and as high as ¼ was paid for the use of Northwestern. The following were the closing prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Western Union Tel	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	New Jersey C	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Ex	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Amer. Express	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
N. Y. Central, cons'd.	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
N. Y. Central, scrip	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Hartford & Erie	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Clev., Col. & Cin.	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	St. Joe pref'd	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]		

Sub-treasury balance, gold .... [illegible]
Currency .... [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

GERMANS GOING BACK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A large number of Germans lately arrived in this country, and who, not being citizens, are liable to military duty in their own country, have called at the office of the Prussian consul and expressed their willingness to return. Bismarck has been telegraphed to.

ANY HOW.

Agents of the Hamburgh American Steamship Company announce that they will dispatch the steamer Silesia to-morrow at the usual hour. The Silesia will touch at some point in Ireland or Great Britain.

THE NAVY.

A dispatch from Washington says Admiral Porter recommends the enlistment of 18,000 seamen and the immediate placing of the navy on a war footing. The President is being urged to convene Congress at an early day to legislate accordingly.

THE MAILS.

Postmaster Jones received a telegram from Postmaster General Cresswell instructing him to send the German mails by the Cunard line, and all mails, until further notice, will be taken in the same manner.

Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, July 18, 3 P. M.—The gold market is terribly excited to-day in consequence of European advices. Gold opened at 118, and rapidly advanced amidst great excitement until it reached 123¼. Subsequently it dropped back and is now 121¼.

Governments dull and rather weak. Stocks on call very strong; after call showed a weaker tendency. State securities very quiet; but little doing in anything.

Gold opened at 117⅞; sold up to 120⅜ and strong and active. Central, 97¾; scrip, 93¼; Northwestern, 84¼; preferred, 87¾; Erie 22¼; preferred, 43.

It is asserted that 7 per cent. of the lunatics in Charenton Asylum, France, are victims to the use of hair-dye. Foulness of breath is one of the particular signs of insanity caused by lead or litharge poison. Colic and drivelling stillness, and finally total loss of memory, are among other symptoms. The Director of Charenton says that if he were a judge he would attach very little importance to the evidence of any man or woman in the habit of using hair-dye.

The Columbus (Ind.) Independent says: "The ablest Democratic paper in Ohio is the Cincinnati Commercial, and the editor draws this vivid picture of its party: 'The Democracy is dying of vice and fraud, of folly and knavery, of cowardice and ignorance, of displacement of its true and great souls by the soulless scoundrels who control the organization.'" And now let the acting editor of the "ablest Democratic paper in Ohio" go mad.

Forty-four convicts were waiting to have their heads cut off in the prison of the North German Confederation when the new penal code was adopted by the North German Parliament. Their lives will now be spared.

THE TURF.

A Spirited Account of the Great Race at Saratoga.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 8th.]

The amount of money that changed on the result of Saturday's race for the Saratoga cup is estimated at not less than $200,000. There was not a horse-owner in Saratoga who wagered all he had, and upon it all the success of the favorite. It is [illegible] to account for the confidence of [illegible] in a Western horse, compared [illegible] parts, when a thoroughbred of Helmbold was a competitor for the prize.

The owners of Hamburg [illegible] everybody that their horse could not lose, and backed up their confidence by heavy bets of money.

Mr. Babcock, the owner of Helmbold, on the contrary, instead of praising his horse to the skies and expressing himself as sanguine of victory, was very modest when questioned concerning the probabilities of Helmbold's success, but declared in an innocent manner that he would be quite content by his horse and take all bets offered him.

At the sale of pools on the evening of the Grand Union, on Friday evening, Hamburg was made the favorite [illegible]. One pool reached [illegible] dollars, Hamburg selling for over five thousand dollars.

The following is a description of the race:

The bugle sounded. The horses were held in position. The [illegible], but a moment before so noisy and boisterous, held their breath. The horses start. Hamburg's rider was observed to make strenuous efforts to hold his horse back. He was powerless; Hamburg still went ahead. Helmbold almost neck to him. The horse-owners become fearfully excited. "My God, he is weakening," cried one. "He'll keep," said another. "Sit down there." "Oh, Lord, Helmbold will win the race," [illegible] a third. The jockey [illegible] and Helmbold himself. [illegible] Helmbold shot past Hamburg, and such a cheer rent the air as was never before heard around a race course on this continent. The screaming and cheers increased as Helmbold neared the quarter stretch. Then, when in a few seconds the winner flew past the grand stand, and under the rope, the thousands of spectators, no longer able to contain their enthusiasm, rose up in their seats, threw their hats high in the air, jostled each other, and kept on shouting and cheering long after the race had been decided. The ladies partook of the enthusiasm of the sterner sex, and waved their handkerchiefs. Such an exciting scene has seldom been witnessed on a race course. Helmbold was the happiest man on the course, for he won sixteen thousand dollars. Babcock, the owner of Helmbold, pocketed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The jockey who rode Helmbold was surrounded by Belmont, Genet, Babcock, Sam. Ford, Stokes, Johnson, [illegible], and a hundred others. The little fellow, who is a colored boy from Kentucky, aged sixteen years and named Josiah Roberson, bent down his head and rapped his whip against his right boot, unable to say a word. His mouth was open from ear to ear. Mr. Babcock, tapping him kindly on the shoulder, said: "Joe, take this two hundred dollars, and be sure you win every time."

The boy took the money, looked at it with each eye as big as two moons, and put it in his pocket.

Helmbold gave him a hundred more, and so did Harry Genet. A few more congratulations followed, and the boy finally left to take the horse back to the stable. He will remember the scene of yesterday for many a long year to come.

The number of broken-down sports since the race is alarming. They can be seen hanging around the hotels, button-holing their friends to borrow money to go home. They are loud in their denunciations of Hamburg and every Western horse. To drown their sorrows they have had recourse to stimulants, and about fifty of them were locked up in the calaboose last night.

A subscription list has been started for their relief.

THE GUILLOTINE.

Execution of the Five Greek Brigands.

The last number of the official correspondence on the Athenian massacre contains the following report addressed to Mr. Erskine by Mr. Watson, Secretary of her Britannic Majesty's Legation, upon the execution on the morning of the 20th of June. On this occasion five of the brigands belonging to the Arvaniti band, who were condemned to death on the 23d of May, suffered capital punishment. Mr. Watson says:

I attended the execution of the condemned brigands of Takos' band, which was carried out between half-past six and seven o'clock this morning (June 20), in the space called the Polygon, at the upper end of the Champ de Mars. From daybreak people were walking thither, and when I arrived there with Count della Minerva, at five o'clock, the hill immediately above was crowded to the top. A hollow square was formed around the guillotine and was lined by three companies of infantry, one of artillerymen and a troop of cavalry, the whole under the Commandant de Place. The Procureur du Roi, the Italian Minister, and myself, some officers of the Royal Oak and Jasser, the King's chaplain, and some of the jury who had found the prisoners guilty, were admitted within the square. The crowd was quiet and perfectly orderly till half-past six, when a general shout from those on the hill announced the coming of the prisoners. They were brought separately in a carriage, each with two soldiers, preceded by the two executioners in another carriage, and escorted by a troop of cavalry.

As soon as the carriages had been seen that the guillotine was in order, the first carriage came into the square, and the brigand Costa was made to alight. The sentence was read over to him, and he was handed over to be put to death. As his legs were being bound, he requested that he might not be put to pain; and as he was being tied to the guillotine, he turned to the crowd on the right and begged them to forgive him as he hoped to be forgiven of God. As he was tilted forward he was answered by a yell of execration, and in two seconds more the knife had fallen, and his head had rolled into the basket. Then came Alexis, the brigand [illegible] murdered Mr. Herbert. I [illegible] narrowly, and, though he did not now exhibit the [illegible] him so remarkable at the [illegible] the last that he possessed the [illegible]. Like Costa, he turned to [illegible] and asked them to forgive him [illegible]. They were awed by the sight they had seen, and not a voice [illegible] to Alexis; yet his bright eye never [illegible] not even at the sight of his comrade's headless trunk. The next two [illegible] with one of whom [illegible] had been taken before the [illegible] to Marathon. The first of these [illegible] a piteous cry of horror at the sight [illegible] as his head was being fixed to [illegible], he said nothing to the crowd. The second had to be lifted out of the carriage by the executioners, and as his miserable, [illegible] form was stretched at full length, he uttered a cry for forgiveness. The last of those who suffered was Photi; he, too, had to be lifted out of the carriage and held by the two men, while his sentence was being read over. He seemed to be suffering great pain, and earnestly begged the executioners to be careful to avoid hurting his leg. He was at length adjusted, and turned with his face to the ground, and had scarcely uttered a word when the string was pulled and the fatal knife fell for the fifth and last time.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Shocking Treatment of a Young Lady in Richmond.

[Richmond cor. [illegible] Courier.]

The chief topic of the town now is the outrageous treatment of their niece, Miss Mollie Stevens, by Mr. Linn Lafond and his wife. The accused were arrested yesterday on a charge of most heartless cruelty toward the unfortunate young lady, whom they had in their power. The affair has been much talked of for several weeks in that part of the city where Lafond lives. The neighbors have observed how Miss Stevens was beaten, starved, imprisoned, and otherwise infamously dealt with. She has had no sufficient or decent clothing, and she has been kept in a most filthy condition, so as to deter her from venturing abroad, should she get out of her lock-room. At the windows of this room she has often stood, piteously beseeching every one who came in hearing for help. She has almost daily been heard to shriek and scream under the blows and other tortures inflicted upon her by her unnatural uncle and aunt. Sometime ago a number of ladies rushed into Lafond's house to her rescue, and found her held down upon the floor by her aunt, who was stuffing salt in quantities into her mouth, eyes and nose. On Sunday last her cries becoming heartrending, the neighbors again invaded the premises, and caught Lafond himself, armed with a paddle bored full of holes, holding Miss Stevens' clothes above her head and beating her pitilessly on her bare person.

She is a skeleton, bruised and marred from head to foot, scarcely able to walk alone, and almost an idiot from her suffering. Clothes had to be given her [illegible] her before she could be [illegible] to the police court. The examination of Lafond and his wife is postponed till [illegible] Miss Stevens has been placed in [illegible] a family that will take good care of her. Her guardian and brothers, who live in [illegible] county, have been sent for. [illegible] are said to be responsible [illegible] and the guardian of Miss Stevens [illegible] a liberal monthly allowance for her board and clothing.

Court Scenes Out West—A Man of Mind.

[illegible]

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JOHN AND SAMBO.

Comparative Cost of Negro and Chinese Labor.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Sometime ago, early in the planting season our planters were much pressed for labor. What with the disorganization which always follows the Christmas holidays, and that great cause of disquietude on the plantations, the new demand for laborers on the railroads, the planters found their forces considerably reduced. Extraordinary efforts had to be made to procure hands to fill up the vacancies created by these causes. Among other plans, that of importing negroes from Virginia was resorted to. Many planters went to Virginia themselves, selected their hands, brought them on at their own expense, and set them to work on their plantations at the same rates given to their other laborers. Others procured them through brokers and agents. Several houses or firms were established in Virginia, which, through agents and brokers, have for some time carried on quite a brisk business. The following was the modus operandi: A broker here would come to a planter, and ask if he did not want a good lot of first-class field hands. "Of course," was the reply. Then here is a telegraph from M. & H., that they can supply you on the following terms: You must advance the passage of the hands by rail, say $22, $3 a head for rations, $10 for commission and brokerage to the Virginia parties, and when they reach Kennerville the broker who receives them there must be paid $10 and $3 each passage money by steamboat to the plantation. Thus the cost per hand amounts to nearly $50 outlay before the hands arrive on your place or you have seen them. There are other expenses which increase this sum to nearly sixty dollars. And this you pay without any knowledge of the character of the hands you invest in, and with a liability to loose some, many, or all of them, after you have advanced the railroad fare and rations. You have no means of holding them to their contract or of reimbursing yourself. They may leave at any point they desire on the road, or they may prefer to contract with some one else after they get here. You have no remedy whatever; you have only helped a number of Virginia negroes to emigrate to a new field of enterprise and labor. How many young white men are there who would be deeply grateful for a like assistance! But the negro feels no such gratitude for the assistance rendered to him, and when he arrives here looks around and makes the best bargain he can. Thus it has happened that a good many thousand dollars have been thrown away by our planters. Few of them have been able to retain their hands. The very condition that their passage money should be reimbursed out of their monthly wages has encouraged this delinquency and bad faith on the part of the hands.

Then, again, the hands accepted and paid for as field hands have, the great majority of them, at least, proved to be not field hands and utterly unfit for the work on our plantations. Thus the whole system of importing our labor from Virginia has proved an expensive failure, and will be abandoned by anybody whoever tried it.

Compare this system with that which is now in full operation under the direction of General J. G. Walker, and of that enterprising firm O'Fallon & Hatch, for the importation of Chinese laborers from California.

The following are the terms on which this labor can be procured through the gentlemen referred to:

1. Wages, $12 coin per month, payable monthly.
2. Employer to pay expenses of transportation from San Francisco, not to exceed $70 to $80 per head.
3. Term of service three years, commencing from date of laborer's arrival on the premises of the employer.
4. Laborer to buy his own clothing, pay his own medical bills and lose time of sickness.
5. Extra work to be paid for at the current rates of the country.
6. Employer to furnish food and quarters.

Contracts upon the above terms can be made with responsible parties in California, who will give security that the men furnished by them will comply with their engagements.

In this latter condition the planter has a security which he cannot have in any contracts with negroes or others. Beside the known fidelity of the Chinaman to his engagement, there is the additional security of most responsible parties to reimburse the planter for his advances in case of any desertion or violation of contract. This is the chief merit and recommendation of this system, and gives great value to it. The constant uncertainty of our planters as to their laborers is the principal obstacle to large and energetic cultivation. Let any land-owner or planter have an assurance that he can depend upon his laborer for three years, and there will be immediately communicated a powerful impulse to the cultivation of our great staples.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton market nominal, with sales of 1,325 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 5,776 bbls; the market is 25@30c higher and active, with sales of 35,000 bbls, including [illegible] bbls for forward delivery; [illegible] for superfine Western and State; $5 85@7 15 for good to choice do; $5 50@7 35 for common to good extra Western and State; $6 30@7 75 for good to choice Western extra; $6 25@8 75 for common to good extra Ohio; $6 80@8 25 for common to choice extra St. Louis; the market closing quiet but firm, with little offering. Rye flour is more active and firmer, with sales of 500 bbls at $5 25@7. Cornmeal is scarce and firm. Whisky is more active and higher, with sales of 500 bbls at $1 01@1 02½, closing at $1 02½. Receipts of wheat 140,024 bush; the market is 3@5c higher, with sales of 200,000 bush at $1 25@1 30 for No 1 spring, the latter price an extreme; $1 25@1 28 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 29@1 47 for No 2 Chicago; $1 25@1 35 for No 3 spring; $1 25@1 28 for rejected spring; $1 30@1 35 for red and amber Western; $1 45@1 50 for red and amber State; $1 50@1 60 for white Western; $1 75@1 80 for white State, the market closing quiet and less firm. Rye is dull and nominal. Receipts of corn 38,300 bush; the market is 2@3c higher and active, with sales of 180,000 bush at 96@98c for new Western mixed and $1 04@1 05 for yellow. Receipts of oats 40,779 bush; the market is 1@2c higher, with sales of 114,000 bush at [illegible] for Western, and 70@73c for Ohio and State. Hay is quiet at 90@95c for shipping. Hops are quiet but firm. Coffee is quiet but firm. Sugar is active and [illegible] higher, with sales of 1,700 hhds of Cuba and Porto Rico at [illegible]; also sales of 2,500 boxes of Havana at 9 1-16@10⅛c. Molasses is unchanged. Spirits turpentine is firmer at 38@39c. Rice is firm but quiet. Petroleum is lower and dull; crude 15c, 28¼@28½c. Pork, mess is steady, but quiet at $29 50@30; prime mess is firmer at $25 for Western, with sales of 1,250 bbls; also sales of 750 bbls of mess, seller July, at $29 50. Beef is steady but quiet at $11@16 for plain mess, and $16@18 for extra mess. Tierce beef is nominal but firm. Beef hams are inactive at [illegible]. Middles are dull. Lard is a shade firmer, with sales of 500 tierces at 16¾@17c for Western steam. Butter is steady at 12@30c for Ohio, and 16@32c for State. Cheese is quiet at 7½@14½c. Freights are higher and active; to Liverpool, 35,000 bush of wheat per steam, chiefly at 12d; to London, 7,500 bbls flour per sail at [illegible]; 40,000 bush of wheat to Glasgow; 1,500 bbls flour per steamer at 3s 6d; to Cork, on orders 24,300 quarters of wheat at [illegible], closing at highest figures.

Latest—5 P. M.—Flour closed firm but quiet; very small stock. Wheat is quiet and less firm at $1 30@1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring; $1 40@1 45 for amber winter. Corn firm, but quiet. Oats are strong and wanted at 64c for Western in store and 65c afloat. Rye nominal. Pork is firm with a moderate demand at $30 for Western mess. Lard is strong and wanted at 16⅝@16¾c for prime steam. Bacon unchanged. Eggs are unchanged.

Dry Goods—Trade manifests signs of returning vitality to-day, wherever the mill agents have reduced their prices in conformity with the new scale established for the fall trade, namely: printed cloths [illegible] for 64 prints square; 11½c. Merrimack, 12c; cisco Mills, Dunnell's, and American fancy prints; 13c; prints for the best Eastern makes of heavy brown sheetings; 12@12½c for Augusta do; the better grades of bleached muslins, with 30 cent soft-finished spool cotton, are held relatively too high and must recede ere long, in accordance with the price of other classes of goods.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour market is 75c higher, and the demand is in part speculative. Family $6 75@7. Wheat, $1 25@1 30. Wheat, the market is higher, but not active; No 1 red sold at $1 35, being an advance of 5@6c. Corn, it was generally held at 90c, but 88@90c were the rates paid. Oats are unchanged and steady at 55@60c. Barley in good demand. Rye in good demand. Whisky is firm, with sales at 96@97c in wood-bound cooperage. Cotton is neglected and there is no demand. Mess pork is held firmly at $30; no sales. Bulk meats were in good demand; shoulders 12½c; sides 15c, and clear rib sides 16¼@16½c. Bacon is firmer; shoulders [illegible]; sides 17¼@17¾c; sugar-cured hams 24c, and the demand is good. Lard is in active demand and all to be had at 16c was sold; it is now held at 16¼c. Butter is unchanged; prime is scarce and in demand at 20@23c. Eggs 15c. Linseed oil at 90c and firm. Lard oil $1 12@1 15 for current make. Sugar is a ¼c higher and firm. Coffee is higher, with a good demand; the advance in gold is the cause of this. The markets generally are in good shape, and many holders have withdrawn their stocks from the market. Gold 121, buying. Exchange is dull at 1-10 discount buying.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Eastern exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is less active but firm at $6 25@7 00 for spring extras. Wheat, the market is active, excited and higher [illegible]; $1 14 for cash, $1 15 for seller July; $1 16 for No 2; $1 17 for seller August; this afternoon the market was less active at $1 14 cash and $1 16 for No 2 seller August. Corn, the market is active and higher; [illegible]; 83½c for No 2 mixed cash; 83c for seller August, closing at 83@84c cash; this afternoon the market was steady and quiet at 83½c for seller July. Oats, the market is active and higher, with sales at 47½c for No. 2. Rye in [illegible] at 78c [illegible]. Barley nominal. Whisky is active and higher at 93c at the close holders demanding 94c. Provisions are firmer; mess pork [illegible]. Lard 16c. Dry salted shoulders 12½c loose, short rib middles 15¼c loose. Freights are active and higher at 6c for corn to Buffalo. [illegible] Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 bbls of flour, 61,000 bush wheat, 60,000 bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, 1,951 bush rye, 2,250 bush barley. Shipments: [illegible] bbls of flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, 1,110 bush rye, 2,934 bush barley, [illegible] bush [illegible]. Freights are firm but quiet and 4c higher; 6½c for corn to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Tobacco, the market is steady. Cotton is nominal. Hemp is in light demand at unchanged prices. Flour, the market is 25c higher and excited; superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 50@6; double extra $6 25; treble extra $6 50@6 75. Wheat is [illegible] higher [illegible]; No. 2 white, new, $1 35@1 38; choice $1 40@1 45. Corn, the market is excited and higher; mixed 95c; white 93c in bulk; mixed [illegible]. Oats, the market is firmer and 1c higher at 55@62c [illegible]. Rye is steady at 85c. Provisions are [illegible].

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour is active and excited at higher figures, but transactions are restricted by want of stock; Western superfine $5 75@6; extra $6 25@6 75; do family $7@7 75. Wheat is excited and higher; receipts 19,000 bush, mostly new; sales new red at $1 55@1 70; white $1 55@1 60; Pennsylvania, nominally $1 55. Corn has advanced: white $1 15; yellow $1 10@1 12. Oats 60@68c. Mess pork is quiet at $30 75@31. Bacon is firm; rib sides 16¼c; clear rib 17¼c; shoulders 13¼c; hams 25c. Lard is quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky is dull and unchanged.

[illegible] buoyant and excited; mess pork $30@30 50 and some packers are holding at 31. Dry salted shoulders loose 12½c, and packed 13c; they are held generally at 13¼c. Bacon is active and higher; shoulders 14c; 14¼c for clear rib sides; and clear sides 16@16½c. Lard is quiet and unchanged. Cattle dull at 4@9c for fair to choice. Hogs 7¼@9¼c. Receipts 4,000 bbls flour; [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn; [illegible] bush oats; 26,000 bush rye; 1,000 bush.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Flour has advanced 25c; Northwestern extra family $6 50@7. Wheat has advanced 5@6c; Ohio and Tennessee red and amber $1 58@1 60. Corn is excited and higher; yellow $1 10@1 12; mixed Western $1 05@1 08. Rye, [illegible]. Oats 60@68c for State. Oats are steady. Provisions are held firmly; mess pork $30@30 50. Lard 16½@18c. Petroleum is quite panicky and refined is offered at 26c; crude cannot be sold over 17½c.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The crude petroleum market is dull and still declining; sales of 1,000 bbls. August sold early at 19½c; 1,000 bbls August at 19c; 1,000 bbls July at 19c; September 19½c; October and November 19½c; November 19¾c. Refined is panicky; sale of 1,000 bbls for July at 25c; since offered 24¼c; August 25c; September 26c; October 27¼c.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 158 bales; exports 33 bales. Flour [illegible] and prices 25c higher. Cornmeal $4 80. Corn [illegible]. Oats 60c. Hay $20. Bran $20. Lard 16½@18½c. Mess pork $31 50. Bacon shoulders 14½c; sides 18c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton irregular and nominal; sales 150 bales; receipts 151 bales; exports 2,464 bales; stock on hand 56,179 bales.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Total number of beeves for the week 6,460 head, and for to-day 91 cars at One Hundredth street, 82 at Wehauken and 33 cars at Communipaw, 4,300 head; the quality and prices were extremely variable, from poor 5 cwt Texans at 8c up to good Texans at 14c, and extra fine Kentucky and Illinois grades at 17c; other like qualities mostly sold unchanged or a little easier for this stock; trade was fair and about all sold; 1 car of choice 9 cwt Illinois sold at 17c; 60 good Ohio 7¾ cwt at 16@16½c; 75 thin Missouri 6 cwt 12½@13½c; the market closed strong. Sheep count 20,000 head for the week, and 5,500 head to-day; the market was good for fat sheep but bad for thin; choice sheep sell at 5¾@7½c; good at 6@6½c; poor at 4½@5c. Lambs vary from 7 to 10½c, mostly at 9¼c. Hogs, the good Western selling at 9¼@9½c. Hogs, dressed sold at 12c; light receipts are looked for.

FINANCIAL.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST,
No. 18 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure [illegible] the mail, and other [illegible] improvements, to [illegible] the [illegible] the Legislature of Louisiana [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible]

Over 200,000 acres of good land [illegible] [illegible] the following lands have been subscribed, as [illegible] descriptions [illegible] office.

[illegible]

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 18 Carondelet st.

B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't.

CHAS. H. PEYTON, Sec'y.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets teeth only $25. No charge for extracting by the use of laughing gas. [illegible] between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 172 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

LAWYERS.

CHAPMAN COLEMAN,

Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner for the State of Kentucky and Notary Public.

Office No. 72 Broadstreet, NEW YORK CITY.

REFERENCES—Hon. W. F. Bullock, Bodley & Simrall, Patrick Joyes, Louisville, Ky.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. N. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office no 14 0 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES. On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be four dollars per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

J. WOODSON [illegible], Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by [illegible] & O'BRIAN, [illegible] south, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse; 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARING, Marble Works, No. 100 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MARKET HOUSE, 71 and 73 Main st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & BOHREN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Steam iron works, 473 & 475 Main st. northside, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

STEAMBOATS.

Auction Sale of Steamer Leclaire, No. 2.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, July 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., the light-draught, fast-running steamboat Leclaire No. 2, as she now lies at the wharf, together with her engines, furniture, tackle and apparel. Terms easy, and made known at sale. This is a rare chance for persons wanting a light-draught, fast-running steamer, in complete order. Apply on board the boat.

JO. H. BUNCE, Trustee, No. 30 Third street.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 60 tons, and is suitable for an ferries or short trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO. or WM. C. KIBBLE.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANDES, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and Cincinnati every Wednesday and Saturday.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 30 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 30 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis. KATE ROBINSON, ...[illegible], Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M., from the city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri rivers, and to Chicago. Also to all points on the northern and eastern railroads from St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 30 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST. U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN........Capt. SAML. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL...........Capt. J. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, leaving for Madison only, departs at 4 P. M. on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. S. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through lines for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A.

Regular Packet For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green River. FALLS CITY.........Capt. ROBINSON, Will leave on Wednesday, the 20th, at 3 P. M. THOS. SMALL, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co's Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. MORNING STAR..........SMITH, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Memphis, Little Rock, and Fort Smith. LITTLE ROCK.......Capt. HASKIN, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 12 M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Galveston and Houston, Direct, Without Reshipping. The new steamer DIANA.........J. H. STERRETT, Master, Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 19th of July, at 4 P. M. For freight only apply on board or to SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK & CO.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2. E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 31 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 31 Fourth street.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA. ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS. CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES, IRON STAIRS, Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK. Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK. Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS. The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they conform to all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction. Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to their place of destination. Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

87 & 89 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK.

No More Wet Nurses

Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk. Prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, [illegible]. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from dyspepsia. Sold in [illegible] by W. SPRINGER, [illegible] Market st.

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator and Trustee's Sale.

I WILL, on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870, offer for sale, on the premises, 3 miles east of Bowling Green, the following described farm and appurtenances, recently the home of the late W. W. Western: 336 acres of good farming land, about 45 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, the balance well wooded. Upon this there is a nice dwelling of 5 rooms, a kitchen and negro cabin, an excellent barn and stable, smoke-house, carriage-house, a large hen-house and all the conveniences of a nice country home, including a splendid well of water near the house and a large cistern. There is also a fine young orchard of select fruit trees, and vineyard, just coming into bearing. These premises are beautifully located, within 100 yards of a fine pike road, and only 3 miles from Bowling Green. Terms of sale—One-third cash, and balance in 1 and 2 years.

WARNER UNDERWOOD, Trustee and Administrator.

COBB, STRIBLING & CO., Madison Foundry and Machine Works, Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves; also, highly improved circular sawmills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery and shafting, pulleys, &c. R. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give special attention to the building of steamboat machinery.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will buy and let the best. Old and new Pianos apply to the purchase.

RUFER'S Hotel & Restaurant

THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c.

SLATE ROOFING.

HAVING been appointed agents for the celebrated Eagle Slate Co. of Hydeville, Vt., we desire to call the attention of architects and builders to our facilities for furnishing all kinds of Slate Roofing on short notice and at the most reasonable terms.

M. MOLDOON & CO.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra), its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity and very often used in combination with other elements that [illegible] to the physicians, and often hazardous in their effects.

My purpose is to present to the masses, [illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.)

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Agents.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail... [illegible]
Six Months... [illegible]
Three months... [illegible]
One month... [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the carrier, or $[illegible] per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail... [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city... [illegible]

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year, delivered to city subscribers, $[illegible] half year [illegible] payable to the carrier [illegible] seven times a week, 25 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. Money may be sent by Postoffice Order or Drafts, and when these can not be procured, by mail, at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square [illegible] six months, $[illegible]; two months, $[illegible]; three months, $[illegible]; every other day one month, $[illegible]; two months, $[illegible]...

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologer" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and electrotype advertisements double price. [illegible] per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compiled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Israelites will build a synagogue in Owensboro.

The Radicals of Daviess have nominated a county ticket.

The Democrats of Newport have nominated B. D. Hayman for Mayor.

The crops between Lexington and Louisville are fine and the harvesting progressing finely.

Crab Orchard Springs is just now full of New Orleans people, and the season famine rages.

Geo. Robinson, negro, who cut Henry Alexander's throat at Paris, Ky, and ran off, was arrested Sunday in Cincinnati.

Bell & Clements have leased the Green river race course near Owensboro, and propose to revive that old-fashioned Kentucky sport.

A freight car, seventeen construction cars, and the iron for the bridge over Panther creek, on the Owensboro railroad, arrived at that city on Friday.

The negroes are drilling several times a week at night in Lexington and Frankfort, and it is said have declared their intention of taking the arms away from the cadets of some of the military schools.

There are now two sets of Directors to the Covington City Railroad. One party held an election on Saturday without the consent or knowledge of the other and elected themselves to office and ousted the others. The courts will settle it.

An impromptu concert, given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church for the benefit of it, in Frankfort on Saturday night, netted about one hundred and fifty dollars. Capt. McGill, the proprietor of the Capitol Hotel, who is a very liberal Catholic, gave the hall and gas free.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Crops in Texas are flourishing.

Galveston is nearly out of water.

Plenty of watermelons in Houston, Texas.

No tidings of the lost child in New Orleans yet.

Judge J. W. Vance, of Hernando, Miss., is dangerously ill.

J. C. Delahay committed suicide in Baltimore a few days ago.

The Pigtails are in Chattanooga four hundred and sixty-two strong.

On the 26th a tournament takes place at the Rockbridge Baths, Virginia.

The K. K. K. has been seen at work at Cuba, near Memphis, it is said.

Colonel Jacob F. Chur, United States Army, died in New Orleans on the 15th inst.

General Lee is back again in Virginia, and is at present visiting John M. Mason.

John M. Fleming, of Nashville, has been testimonialed by the darkies thereabouts.

Dr. Charles A. Pope, of St. Louis, is said to have committed suicide in Paris last Wednesday.

Kirk is "going it" in North Carolina with his ragamuffins, and is arresting people right and left.

A Captain Samuel Hill has been "going through" the natives of Lynchburg, Va., a gentlemanly swindler.

Col. Robert M. Douglas, the degenerate son of an illustrious sire, has been making a black Radical speech in North Carolina.

"Wild-cat" newspapers printed in Chicago and Cincinnati and dated as published in Southern towns now flood the South.

Most of the orders in New Orleans for cotton from the Continent have been countermanded and the market is demoralized.

On Wednesday, a daughter of Jacob Jenkins, living near Taylor's Cave, Tenn. (near Knoxville), vomited up a snake and then died the next evening.

The Indians are on a big raid on the frontier of Texas. Last week they killed Jack Hale and Mike Cashey, of Palo Pinto county, and stole horses everywhere they went.

Two soldiers of the War of 1812, John Metcalfe, Esq., and Judge Robert E. Baylor, (both natives of Kentucky), live on adjoining plantations in Washington county, Texas. The first was at the battle of New Orleans, Fort Meigs and other engagements, and the latter in most of the principal conflicts of the war.

Ferdinand Flake, the proprietor of Flake's Bulletin, the leading Republican paper in Texas, is just now writing a series of long letters full of startling revelations, which might be very appropriately called "What I know about carpetbagging." Flake goes early and often for the present Radical Governor Davis, of Texas, and his crew.

In managing the affairs of a political organization some respect used to be thought to be due the particular condition of things surrounding it; but one would think, after reading some of those newspapers which delight in calling themselves "red hot," that the reverse is now true, and that an organ is sound just in proportion as it refuses to consider anything but its own prejudices, be they never so narrow and unenlightened.

The Fifteenth amendment is proving, as we thought it would, a barren victory for the Radicals. Since its ratification the Democrats have won in Connecticut, New York and Oregon. It plays out the negro question, on which the Republicans lived and thrived, and leaves them nothing with which to stir the people up, except where extreme and short-sighted partisans give them a chance. Presently they will find that it was their death-warrant instead of their chart of life.

Now that Congress has adjourned, and the members, like Robin Hood's men, have dispersed each on his own errand, we may look for lively times in the rural districts. The coming fall campaign will be perhaps the liveliest which has been known during the last five-and-twenty years. It will be fought out on the address of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and, as surely as it is not marred by any blunder of the extremists, it will be won. Let every Democrat bottle up his nonsense and do his duty.

We may expect to see a very general display of feeling made on the side of Prussia by the German citizens of the United States. The German sentiment is strong, the Prussian element predominates, and it would be strange indeed if the demonstrations of nationality should be limited or lukewarm. A man of Bismarck's genius impresses himself deeply upon the hearts of his countrymen, and efforts will be made to improve the situation by the Prussian Government. Our people and our Government should beware of commitments of any sort. We should be rigidly independent and strictly neutral.

If a party is numerically strong the lash is, perhaps, as effective an argument as another. But if it is numerically weak, the lash is not a good argument. The Democratic party needs more votes. If it fails to get more votes it must fail to achieve its purpose. But more votes can only be had from the ranks of those who have hitherto acted against the Democracy, and, therefore, it is the most obvious Democratic interest to employ the weapons of kindness and conciliation, to occupy as broad a platform as possible, and to ignore all minor differences of opinion, as the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress have advised.

The address of the Democratic Congressmen foreshadows a policy which has filled the partisans of Radical supremacy with alarm. They see in the line of party warfare which it marks out the only danger of a Radical defeat that has disturbed their confidence for years. The Indianapolis Journal says:

> This prudent manifesto of the Democracy must not be ignored by the Republicans. Every sign of returning common sense among our opponents is to be watched and its result provided for. We can not afford to do nothing when we see them doing the very thing they ought. As long as they stood fast with Voorhees and the Sentinel, kicking behind like mules at the force that would press them forward, braying, backing and shutting their eyes, we could afford to leave them to the ruin of their infatuation. But now that they promise to go, and to see, more or less, where they are going, we must be ready for a new phase of the old fight. Personal conflicts must be put aside. If they can't, the men who make them must be put where they can hurt nobody but themselves. We can't afford to waste strength in knocking each other down. We are strong enough to beat the Democracy, but not to beat a good many Republicans along with them. There have been causes of discontent in many counties too well based to be ignored, and these must be removed.

We are accused of intermeddling because we have refused to stand idly by and see Mr. Beck misrepresented by strained inferences, saddled with extraordinary and undemocratic tests and overslaughed without a hearing in the Ashland district. Mr. Beck has been making a brave and able fight against the Radicals in Congress whilst the war has been made upon him at home; and we have simply desired to see fair play. Mr. Trabue is an earnest, forcible and excellent man, and no one has more of our personal respect and esteem. But we look upon Mr. Beck as the leader of the opposition in the Lower House of Congress, and have accordingly treated the contest in his district as a national rather than a local affair. Mr. Beck and his friends owe us nothing. Our course has been suggested by the sincerest and most unselfish considerations of public policy and not by the least feeling of private partiality.

Old Wine in New Bottles.

The Louisville Commercial gives us one day a long article on the folly of making politics a test in the election of candidates for city and county offices, and the very next day it attacks some of the Democratic nominees for political opinions which it says they held fifteen years ago. It takes the position that the Radicalism of its partisan ticket should be forgotten by Democrats on election day, but that the former party affiliations of a Democratic candidate should neither be forgotten nor forgiven. It must be a very ingenuous youth who attempts in this artless manner to shift the discussion from the living issues of the present to the dead and buried questions of fifteen years ago. If the opinions which a candidate holds now are of no importance in a local election it is certainly impertinent and fruitless to attack him for those which he renounced in years gone by. But what right have the Radicals of Kentucky to accuse any one of Know-Nothingism—to shield an existing nuisance by turning the public attention to one which, in spite of their opposition, the Democratic party abated in 1856?

Know-Nothingism received its first check and its final overthrow from the determined opposition of the Southern Democracy. Here in Kentucky all the Know-Nothings that were ever converted joined the Democrats. Those who would never renounce the proscriptive and malignant doctrines taught in the dark lodges and illustrated on "Bloody Monday" continued the fight as "Americans" until they were forced to convert their political remnant into a Radical party as the only means left them of gratifying their vindictive feelings and continuing their opposition to that organization which has always been the friend and the defender of the immigrant. Of native Kentuckians we do not know half a dozen Radicals who were not Know-Nothings up to 1860, if old enough to vote. The present leaders of Kentucky Radicalism almost to a man were pre-eminently the leaders of Kentucky Know-Nothingism. The Ballards, the Bristows, the Harlans were all dreadfully down on the Pope and very strenuous to "put none but Americans on guard." The fiercest of the orators who inflamed the native heart against the foreigner was Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, late a Radical Elector and now an officeholder under Gen. Grant. Every Kentucky Radical who may be considered in the line of promotion to Gubernatorial or Senatorial dignity is an old Know-Nothing leader of the most determined and unrepentant type, who has never recanted, or by any word or act atoned for his former hostilities against the naturalized citizens of the country. The soul of Kentucky Radicalism, as far as it has any soul, and the embodiment of it, as far as it has any substance, are found at Lexington in the person of Judge Goodloe. No Judge ever left the bench to make such fierce and bitter partisan speeches as fell copiously from his lips in the old Know-Nothing contest. While Judge of the Circuit Court he issued and published an opinion that naturalization papers granted by the County Courts were void, through defect of jurisdiction—an opinion which, coming thus from the presiding Judge, would have overawed the judges of the election and, as far as his influence went, disfranchised nearly every naturalized citizen, had not Hon. M. C. Johnson, a distinguished lawyer, also a Know-Nothing, combatted the opinion in a published letter as contrary to all usages and rulings.

The feeling of violent hatred and inveterate distrust of foreign-born voters manifested through so many years by these men of mature age and leading positions may not animate them now. We hope it does not, and are willing to concede that it does not, though they have never uttered any recantation or forgiven the party that defeated their proscriptive policy. But it ill becomes them or their organs to cry Know-Nothing at any man who was misled by them for a season, but atoned for his mistake at last by assisting the Democracy to drive them from their cherished platform. In drumming up recruits in old pro-slavery communities they preach now that "the repentant sinner of yesterday is as good as the saint of twenty years ago." They had better stick to that doctrine. It is their only hope for salvation. Of all men living they are the last who should be found raking among the bloody ashes of Know-Nothingism.

Two War Pictures.

It is related of old Blucher, that, riding with the Duke of Wellington over London in an open carriage, he grew thoughtful and silent, and being asked the cause replied, "I was thinking what a splendid city this is for sacking."

The same may be said of the present scene of war in Europe. All of it is beautiful as a site for pillage. It has changed greatly since Quentin Durward's time. Indeed, the soldiers of Frederick and Bonaparte would hardly know it, one charming succession of cities, towns and villages; of lovely hamlets, vineyards and corn-fields; of seductive castles, villas and chateaux; of open highways and easy bridges. But there will be no sacking. They carry on war in Europe in a kid-glove, gentlemanlike, murdering way, that does not tolerate rudeness or petty injury. They will blow away a castle or a cathedral, but the small-fry are safe. Personal malignity is unknown. Mere spoliation has gone out of fashion. The *mise en scene* is superb. The *dramatis personæ* are superb. Everything is gilt-edged; and it is a part of the play to preserve the illusion as far as possible, to have the combatants thoroughly comfortable, civil and bloody-minded, and to keep the non-combatants out of harm's way and free of the dread of rapine, insult and impressment.

The season is in itself an inspiration. No danger of flood or sun-stroke, no toilsome marches over barren tracts of country flanked by black-jacks and bushwhackers, no hunger nor exposure to the weather. The cavalry will drink wine instead of buttermilk and the infantry will be provided with all the luxuries. The tables of the Generals will glisten with long-necked, fat-bellied bottles and glittering decanters, and every staff officer will be a sort of brevet rainbow. This is war indeed! Compared with rebel hard-tack and mule bacon; with sleeping on a hill-side with Mr. Keeley's "blue stars" raining down mud, musquitoes and other vermin in your eyes; with riding in the bottom of an ambulance minus springs and straw, with a bullet in your leg, having the pleasant prospect of one of Dr. Yandell's cross-cut saws before you; with sore bones and bare feet, commissary whisky, no coffee and the seven-year itch; with a jacket padded with dirt and spangled with fleas, and a Bragg to shoot you for stealing a chicken, and a press howling perpetually, "No cause for despondency." Compared with this sort of soldiering, we say, the present little game of draw-poker on the Rhine must be a slice out of the Second Book of Timothy, where the grass made the cattle leap for joy, and all was, as Father Tom observed, "gin and sugar and wather."

There are thousands of gentlemen in the South, who swore off five years ago, who might be tempted to take a hand, in spite of oaths, memory and a surfeit of glory. What a nice thing it would be to act as Bismarck's commissary or Napoleon's quartermaster! The pickings and stealings, to say nothing of the drink and victuals, must be lovely. One would not mind being an aid-de-camp or a field marshal or even a chaplain to the reserves!

A short war and a merry is the cry; and with three bottles of Burgundy a day, and as many sausages as he can eat, under the belt of every fighting man, we may look for prodigies of valor and marksmanship.

"Ye may talk of the Peninsuly," says Mr. Free, "but for square fightin' an' courtin' an' eatin' an' drinkin' jis give me Germany; the plunder is as beautiful as the ladies an' the liquor is Bachanalian."

A War of Races.

The people of Kentucky lost their slaves by an act of bad faith on the part of the General Government, and nothing is more natural than that they should have felt, and that they should still feel, outraged by what was an undoubted, wanton and violent piece of double-dealing. The negroes of Kentucky were enfranchised by an equally wanton and violent process, and nothing is more obvious than their incapacity to exercise the suffrage thus conferred upon them in a discreet and intelligent manner. But in both cases—in respect to their emancipation and in respect to their enfranchisement—they were passive instruments in the hands of designing politicians; they did nothing for themselves whatever and have done little or nothing against the whites; so, seeing their ignorance and their inactivity, we should not allow our displeasure against the Radicals to rebound upon them. We should treat the whole subject fairly as fair men, and moderately and thoughtfully, as its importance deserves. Nothing can be more unwise than hasty, partisan treatment, involving passion instead of reason, for we must remember that it is not only a political question but a domestic question on which our farming and household interests very largely hinge.

There are two modes of treating it.

I. We may agitate for the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment, organizing, as far as we are able, the white population against the black population, forcing, if possible, a division of parties into a white man's party and a black man's party, and, if necessary, precipitating a direct conflict of races, looking ultimately to the repeal of the Thirteenth amendment as well as the Fifteenth, or to the extermination or colonization of the negroes.

II. We can accept the Thirteenth and Fifteenth amendments as accomplished facts, which, no matter how obnoxious in their character and violent in their enactment, we could not resist and can not upset; observe a spirit of kindness toward the blacks, educating them and elevating them as we proceed; and thus divert the course of party feeling and political agitation from issues germane to the war, to the more modern issues of finance and trade, which the present needs of the country have brought forward.

Let us examine these two methods.

The first appeals at once to the passions of those who have lost their slaves or have been made to feel the blight of the quasi negro governments which have been set up over "the States lately in rebellion." It therefore reaches a large class of citizens in the South, and particularly in Kentucky, where an amount of bad faith and double dealing has been experienced, but it does not appeal to any class at all in the North except in a limited degree and in a reflective and indirect way. Now, suppose a Southern party grounds itself on the line of the already operative Fifteenth amendment, agitating for its repeal and the consequent disfranchisement of four or five hundred thousand blacks, what assurance has it that there is any considerable body of people in the North who will go far enough to carry out this purpose? It cannot be carried out in peace, we may be sure. Its agitation must in itself produce blood-shed. It proposes to array one class against another. It is bound to arouse strong passions. It suggests violence to ignorance and must needs give rise to outrages on both sides. In the end it cannot be accomplished short of a complete re-subjugation of the blacks and their practical re-enslavement, or colonization, or extermination, involving a course of years during which the Southern country is to be the scene of strife. What assurance, we repeat, have we that, when our blood is up and we are carrying the war on boldly, we will not find ourselves suddenly deserted by our Northern allies, if indeed we get any allies at all or even promise of support? What was our experience on a former occasion? Did not Ben Butler and John Logan and Dan Sickles and a host of others tell us that if we went to war with the Abolitionists we would find the Northern Democracy by our side, creating a diversion in the West?

But this is not all. Our enemies and not our friends have possession of the Federal Government and most of the Northern State Governments. Just as soon as agitation in the South begets disturbance, we are pretty sure to hear from them. They pretend to be the negro's sworn ally and friend, and there is no reason to doubt that they will stand by him so long as they can make anything out of him. They can make, as they have made, most out of him as an agitator. They can use him to best advantage as a getter-up of mischief, which will serve as a pretext for additional rigor, for new acts of reconstruction, for more martial law and soldiers, all explained and excused by the cry that the rebels are in arms again, and that the peace of the country demands prompt and vigorous measures of suppression. Who is to resist these prompt and vigorous measures? Can Kentucky do it? Will Indiana, Ohio and Illinois march an army of Democrats down South to do it? But even suppose they did, what sort of a time are we marking out for ourselves? We want peace and need repose as much as our neighbors, and, suppose, after years of rack and broil, we should succeed, what would we have accomplished, and what would we have paid out?

This is no fancy sketch. We give those who propose a white man's [illegible] for too much sense of what [illegible] to suppose that [illegible] a great agitation for [illegible] merely to restore the [illegible] at the South, relieving [illegible] the negro pressure which has been forced upon them by Federal machinery but leaving the negroes all their civil and political rights to be exercised freely and equally with the rest, that can be accomplished by letting the question go by default to settle itself, as it will. A white man's party means something more. It means at least the erasure or nullification of the Fifteenth amendment, and the consequent disfranchisement of [illegible] voters. This much to begin [illegible], but no agitation ever ends with its primary proposition. Agitation always grows [illegible], exceeding its original demands, and the well-understood principle [illegible] adds to the friction and heat of great controversies, and prepares for the desperation of conflict the blood-shed and war which are incident to all revolutions, but especially to revolutions that involve the rights, real or imaginary, of masses of men.

Hence, as opposed to such a scheme, we say, first, it is wrong in itself, for we have need of rest, and, if the conflict be as inevitable as its advocates say it is, let us defer it as long as possible—into the next generation if we can, for this generation has had trouble enough; second, it is impracticable, for, if it were right in itself, we cannot rely upon any substantial or general support from the North, whence support must come, to prevent us from being overwhelmed by the Federal Government; third, it is undemocratic and impolitic, contrary to the non-proscriptive antecedents and present status of the National Democratic organization, a mere outside, local, third-party affair, calculated to divide our friends, defeat the union of conservative elements, and manufacture capital and opposition for the common enemy of the South, of Democracy, and of honest, economical, and constitutional government.

The better course, and, as we think, the true course, the course which is at once right, current, and expedient, is that which we advised immediately after the proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment. It was one of kindness and forbearance toward the newly-enfranchised element; of freedom from excitement; of perfect quiet. We counseled against agitation as likely to produce riot and in favor of patience as always safe and just. We advised that the question be left to settle itself, and, above all, that it be not elevated into a party test. If one Democrat should see fit to invite the negro vote, we said, let him; if another should see fit to reject it, let him. But, we continued, keep it out of conventions, keep it out of the party as a party measure, one way and the other. To make a ready example, we held that Judge Craddock's letter, as the emanation of Judge Craddock's own mind, was Judge Craddock's right; but we refused to consider it as an official Democratic document, for Judge Craddock was endowed with no authority to send out an official proclamation of the kind, and, of course, did not pretend it as such. So with the positions assumed by Mr. Trabue, candidate in the Ashland District for Congress, and for whom, as for Judge Craddock, we entertain very genuine kindness and respect, they are his own affair, not the expressions of Democratic law. In a word, we saw from the first that this negro question was going to be dangerous—that it was going to be full of dissension and trouble, and we pointed out that course which seemed to us most practical and conciliatory. We are perfectly willing to abide the issue; it will decide between us and our critics.

A Wooden Pavement Experiment.

The Boston Herald tells us of an interesting experiment now in progress in that city to test the value of different kinds of wooden pavements. The experiment, to carry out which the City Council made an appropriation, was to have given about half a mile in space, or 2,700 feet, assigning to each of nine varieties 300 feet. But seven of the owners of wood pavement patents have availed themselves of the opportunities for making the test, and the space assigned will extend from Clarendon street south, to a point between West Newton and Rutland streets. The occupied space is nearly 13,000 yards, the prices ranging from $3 25 to $5 per yard, and the contracts amounting to about $50,000. The pavements represented, and their order, from Clarendon street, are, The Paul, Warner, Lancaster, Hodgman & Perkins, Stafford, Nicolson, and Betteley. The Miller and Stowe, the most southerly, do not make their appearance. The Paul pavement is nearly completed. This is the same now on trial in Tremont street, from Pleasant street to the railroad bridge, the price being $4 per yard. The Warner has been commenced, adjoining the Paul, and is composed of square blocks of burnetized spruce, the price being $3 50 per yard. The third section, the Lancaster, is a partially hollow block, a smaller block fitting into this, with a filling of concrete, the price being also $3 50 per yard. The Hodgman & Perkins blocks fit together at the bottom, smaller at the top, with wedge-shaped interstices to be filled with a concrete substance. This also is to be furnished at $3 50 per yard. The Stafford pavement is the same now in use around the Court-house, the price being $5 per yard. The Nicolson was several years ago tried in Exchange and Mason streets, and is put down at $4. The Betteley is composed of round blocks of chestnut, and is to cost $3 25 per yard.

The Negro Vote.

On this subject, so exciting to some gentlemen, the Hickman Courier makes the following sensible remarks:

> Some of the newspapers in this State are lashing things up to a furious height about the negroes' voting and the questions growing therefrom. The fact that many good Democrats oppose the policy [illegible] attempting to influence or control the colored vote, while others as honestly believe such efforts to be legitimate, is the occasion of the controversy. We trust a little good sense will finally prevail. The point of difference is simply one of policy and involves no principle. Hence, we say, this effort to proscribe citizens of irreproachable character for daring to speak their honest convictions upon this question of policy and for daring to be independent of extreme partyism is unjustifiable; and, while the charge that this conservative, liberal view is but a tendency upon the part of those contemporaries toward Radicalism may be intended to carry terror and dismay, we are persuaded it will have no such effect. The fact of Kentuckians submitting to the freedom of the negro and employing him as a hired hand does not argue that they approve the amendment to the Constitution by which he was freed. Neither does the acceptance or influencing of his vote by a Democrat argue that that Democrat approves of the Fifteenth amendment.

☞ The Philadelphia Age says: "The war cloud of Europe still emits flashes of lightning. Neither France nor Prussia are satisfied with the present aspect of affairs." Such may have been the case when the Age wrote, but now the probability am that both of them is.

☞ General Grant has assured Captain Hall that he shall have command of the dollar-store expedition to the north pole. This, we fear, will be a terrible disappointment to the commander of the ferryboat at Galena.

☞ The latest advices from Athens say there is a crisis in the Greek cabinet. The King of Greece should follow the example of General Grant and maintain a cabinet that doesn't know enough of statecraft to get up a crisis.

☞ It is understood that Gen. Butler, in order to aid the Prussians as much as possible, has sent the French Government a description of the Fort Fisher powder-ship and the plans of his Dutch Gap canal.

☞ The Atlanta Constitution and a dozen other journals speak of "the Prince of Asturias, son of Queen Isabella." Francis [illegible] Isabella, we believe, have never [illegible].

☞ [illegible] is to spend the [illegible] in this country, and we would suggest that he get Jimmerson, Jr., to take his place in the Plymouth pulpit.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ First, [illegible] and College [illegible] at auction [illegible] Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $1 30 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Doctor Ayer's Laboratory,

that has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which advancing age is so prone to diminish and destroy. Its vigor mounts luxuriant locks on the bald and grey pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health of the community.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beautiful building lots at auction to-day at 5 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Want of Sleep.

Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and react violently, producing nausea, headache and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed; and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, Plantation Bitters given in moderate doses and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their mind to sleep after laying down at night or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the Plantation Bitters as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative—a "balm of hurt minds," as well as a revivifier of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach; while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensitive organ.

Sea Moss Farine

from pure Irish Moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

☞ The A. No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Young Heads on Aged Shoulders.

It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. jy19 eod3

Great Clearance Sale at

the stocking factory, 148 Market street.

Ladies', gents' and children's cotton and lisle hosiery and underwear.

Now is the time to lay in a supply for this and next year.

2,000 dozen assorted hosiery from 10c per pair upward.

1,000 dozen summer underwear to be sold regardless of cost.

This great sacrifice of goods will last but a few days. Come and examine whether you purchase anything or not. Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. C. H. BLISS. jy14 Thur., Sat., Sun. and Tues.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

☞ **Great closing sale. Stock must be closed out within fifteen days at any price. The immense assortment of house-keepers' and house-furnishing goods at the well-known Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, must be sold at once. jy17 d4**

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,
No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.
jy5eodtf

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

☞ **Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Great half-cost sale for thirty days. Now is the time for housekeepers to replenish with all goods they want. Please call and see. jy16 d4**

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks,

greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. jy8 1m

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ **Cheap counter, immense bargains, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. jy17 d4**

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia fine traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

LOCAL NOTICES.

If you want a trunk that you can [illegible] out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his India-rubber trunks. There is no discount on them.

☞ **Kedzie's celebrated filters and filters and coolers, and cedar chests, and all goods, at your own price for thirty days. Call at once and see for yourselves. jy16 d4**

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Blood in Summer.

The blood deteriorates in hot weather. Profuse perspiration deprives it of a portion of its nourishing and reproductive properties. Consequently, in summer, the flesh loses in some degree its firmness, the muscles lack their usual elasticity and vigor, and the weight of the body diminishes. These are clear indications that the ordinary supply of the life-sustaining principle afforded by the food we eat is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the system under a high temperature. There is another reason for this besides the direct influence of the heat, viz., the loss of appetite, and the weakening of the digestive powers which it occasions. Under these circumstances a wholesome invigorant is evidently needed, and the best and safest is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This admirable vegetable tonic and alterative acts favorably upon the system in several ways. It increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thereby inclining the stomach to receive and enabling it to assimilate a due amount of nourishment. It also tones the relaxed secretive organs and the bowels. Under its operation the process of emaciation, occasioned by the drain through the pores, is arrested, the whole frame refreshed and invigorated, and the spirits exhilarated. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the debilitated, scarcely need to be told that it is precisely the stimulant and corrective they ought to take at this season of the year. Thousands of them know the fact by experience. Nothing in the pharmacopœia (or out of it) will supply its place—least of all the trashy local nostrums which some unscrupulous dealers would be glad, for the benefit of their own pockets, to peddle out in its stead. jy16 deod3&w1

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette and the Journal of Chemistry bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

Is not only a first-class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE?

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. jy15 deod&wpowlm

MEETINGS.

Notice.

THE undersigned, commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of America, hereby notify subscribers thereof that the sum required for organization has been subscribed. The subscribers to said stock are therefore hereby notified and are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Third, between Main and Water streets, on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors.

JOHN BARBEE,
N. GWYNN.
jy19 d3

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) A. Y. M. this (Tuesday) evening, July 19, 1870, at 7½ o'clock.
J. J. HAYES, Secy.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will hold a called meeting at their rooms, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, for work in Red Cross.
J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge (No. 223), A. Y. M., regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clk. By order of the W. M.
ja18 1st&3dTuem H. H. LITTELL, Secy.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, July 13, 1870.

THE Commercial Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
jy19 d3 JAMES L. DALLAM, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Gardner, Tyler & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, W. W. Gardner and C. C. Clements retiring. Erastus D. Tyler will continue the business at the old stand, [illegible] Market streets. [illegible] said Tyler is alone charged with the settlement of the business of the old firm.

W. W. GARDNER,
ERASTUS D. TYLER,
C. C. CLEMENTS.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1870. jy19 d3

Copartnership.

W. J. BOHON and GEO. W. CURRY are admitted to an interest in our business, the style of the firm remaining unchanged.
HAYS, CROSS & CO.
July 15, 1870. jy16 d6

H. C. MURRELL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 177 Main street, north side, bet. Fifth & Sixth, house formerly occupied by Murrell & Weller,
jy3 dim LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACOB F. WELLER

WILL continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 185 Main street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and the trade generally. jy3 dim

WM. L. ERNEST. H. C. M'CALL. JOHN G. FARLEY, H. C. McCall & Co. Farley & Co.

ERNEST, McCALL & CO.,

General Commission

AND WAREHOUSE MERCHANTS,

Benton, Lowndes Co., Ala.

WITH unsurpassed facilities, an extensive business acquaintance, and a good run of trade in a thickly-populated section of the cotton-growing belt of Alabama, respectfully tender their services to their friends, and the public generally, for the sale of sugar, molasses, bacon, flour, lard, hay, corn, and oats.

Refer to Lehman, Durr & Co., ex-Gov. T. H. Watts, of Montgomery, Ala.; Foster & Gardiner, L. & J. Touart, Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Lehman, Newgass & Co., Coob, Dollonde & Co., New Orleans.
jy16 dim

City and Railroad Taxes

1870.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES, (Southeast corner Center and Green sts.) LOUISVILLE, July, 1870.

THE city taxes are now due, and the bills have been placed in my hands for collection. All bills must be paid by December 10, 1870.

[Extracts from ordinance, approved June 1, 1870.]

The Tax Receiver shall have power at any time after June 1st, of each year, to levy on the personal property of the person owing taxes, or the lot and improvements on which the taxes are due, and offer the same for sale at the court-house door, on a day specified in the advertisement.

It is the duty of the Receiver to charge the per centage as authorized by ordinance.

The Receiver shall not be allowed to receive anything for taxes but bankable funds—no warrants.

Upon all such bills as are not paid before August 10, 1 per cent. will be added; Sept. 10, 2 per cent. will be added; Oct. 10, 3 per cent. will be added; Nov. 10, 5 per cent. will be added; Dec. 10, 10 per cent. will be added to all bills in the Receiver's hands. No bill will be allowed to be taken out of the Receiver's hands for examination.

The bills this year will not be itemized, therefore persons wishing to know what they are assessed with will please to refer to the Assessor's books.

Taxpayers wishing to avoid the inconvenience of waiting for hours before they can be waited on, will do well to call soon.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
jy17 d3 A. HAMMERS, Receiver.

SADDLERY

At R. E. MILES',

HARNESS

At R. E. MILES',

Trunks, Traveling Sacks, &c.,

At R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main st., bet Second and Third sts.,

SIGN GOLDEN HORSE-HEAD.

jy13 15 17 19 21 24

Is he a Drunkard?

Save him before he destroys himself and degrades his family; give him that long-tried and successful remedy, "The Inebriate's Hope," prepared by RAYMOND & CO., No. 76 Fourth st., and sold at $1 50 per package. Sent by mail, postage free.
jy13 deod

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF Kentucky.

1 Prize of $30,367 is	....	$30,367
1 Prize of	....	[illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 are	....	15,000
5 Prizes of 4,000 are	....	[illegible]
[illegible]	....	[illegible]

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. This scheme draws every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Small schemes draw daily. Tickets for sale at [illegible] Jefferson st. (up stairs), and all lottery offices in Louisville. Write for circular. Address GEO. WEBSTER, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky. jy12 dim

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the purchase of land and laying out of same into public parks.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville,* That a committee, two from the Eastern and two from the Western district from the Common Council, and two from each of said districts from the Board of Aldermen, with his Honor the Mayor, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote the improvement, and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants thereof, to purchase for the Eastern district, and within five miles of the eastern and southern boundaries of said district, a tract of land of not more than eight hundred acres in extent, the same or such parts thereof as the General Council may direct to be laid out into a park.

Sec. 2. And the said committee is further authorized and directed to purchase within the limits of the Eastern district another tract or tracts of land, but not more than two in number and not exceeding ten acres each in extent, the same to be improved and used for parks.

Sec. 3. And the said committee is further authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote its improvement and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants thereof, to purchase for the Western district and within five miles of the western and southern limits of the said Western district, a tract of land of not more than eight hundred acres in extent, the same or such parts thereof as the General Council may direct to be laid out into a park.

Sec. 4. And the said committee is further authorized and directed to purchase, within the limits of the Western district, another tract or tracts of land, but not more than two in number and not exceeding ten acres each in extent; the same to be improved and used for parks.

Sec. 5. The members of the said committee from the two Boards of the Council aforesaid are authorized to act only for the parks for the district in which they reside.

Sec. 6. That to pay for the said lands so as aforesaid directed to be purchased, the Mayor is directed to issue and sell, under the direction of the General Council of the city of Louisville, eight hundred (800) bonds of the city of Louisville, solely to be used to pay for said tracts of land and for the improvement of same; said bonds to be of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each in amount, bearing seven (7) per cent. interest, and payable 30 years after their date; the interest to be paid semi-annually in the city of New York; the bonds to have the necessary coupons attached for each half-yearly payment of interest, the interest and principal of said bonds to be paid by the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville.

Sec. 7. To secure the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, a tax of not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars, worth of all real and personal property subject to taxation by the State of Kentucky for revenue purposes in the Eastern District of the said city of Louisville shall be levied, sufficient to pay the interest on the four hundred thousand dollars employed to purchase the park grounds and make the improvements thereon within and east or south of said Eastern District, in accordance with sections one and two of this ordinance; and for the same purpose, and to pay the proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars used for park grounds and improvements within and west or south of the said Western District, in accordance with sections three and four of this ordinance, a like tax shall be levied of not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of all real and personal property subject to taxation by the State of Kentucky for revenue purposes in the said Western District; said tax to be assessed and collected in each of said districts annually hereafter until the interest and principal of said bonds shall be paid and certainly provided for the revenue derived from said tax shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city to be applied to its proper purposes.

Sec. 8. A portion of each of the two eight hundred acre tracts of land provided to be purchased in sections one and three of this ordinance, not to exceed one-fourth in extent of each of said tracts, may be laid off in building lots and disposed of from time to time under resolution of the General Council, as the interests of the city may require; and the proceeds derived from the disposal of said lots shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city of Louisville, to be used in liquidating the bonded indebtedness of said city on account of said parks.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall not take effect until it shall be published at least three times in two of the daily papers in said city of Louisville, and shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said city at the general election to be held on the 1st day of August, 1870; the first date of said publication to be not less than ten nor more than thirty days before said election, and shall be valid and go into effect if approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it at said election.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 18, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving the first alley East of Preston street, and between Lampton and Breckinridge streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the first alley east of Preston street, and between Lampton and Breckinridge streets, shall be improved by grading and paving the same with block pavement according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved 15th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement as provided in an ordinance approved 15th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 18, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Thursday, the 21st day of July, at 12 o'clock M., to improve Montgomery street, from the west side of Seventh cross-street to the west side of Ninth cross-street, by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way with Nicolson pavement.

The work to be contracted for by squares, and to be done according to the general ordinances regulating same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids required for each square.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are required to use the form furnished by the Engineer.

The above work will be let by contract on the said 21st of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of the ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 18, 1870. jy19

Notice to Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 19, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, July 26, 1870, for furnishing 31 pumps in the Eastern and 31 in the Western District with iron dippers, and attaching same with chains.

The location of said pumps will be made known in this office.

Bond with approved security required.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
jy19 d3 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 160 Fifth street, until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, July 22, 1870, to reconstruct Broadway street, from the west side of First street to the east side of Campbell street, excepting 21 feet on each side the Street Car track, by [illegible] the space occupied by the rails of the street railway, by re-grading, re-curbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement according to the provisions of the general ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement, approved May 13, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include protection, cost and damages of whatever character connected with the work.

Specifications on file at the Engineer's office. Bidders are required to use the form furnished by the City Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 21st day of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 15, 1870. jy16

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. Wednesday, July 20, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Second st., from Chestnut to Walnut.

The work to be done in accordance with plan and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and right reserved to reject any and all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 15, 1870. jy16

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on the 20th inst. for work and materials upon the new City Hall, as follows:

1st. Brick—3,000,000, more or less, and for laying the same.
2d. Stone flagging and curbing—materials and workmanship thereon—in quantities to be given.
3d. Stone work and foundation courses in substory—masonry and workmanship thereon.
4th. Building sand in quantities to suit.
5th. Lime—11,500 bushels, more or less.
6th. Cement as called for.
7th. Foundation excavation—3,500 cubic yards more or less.

Separate proposals will be made for each item of the above, according to forms furnished, and the right is reserved to apportion quantities or to reject any or all bids.

Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office on or after the 13th inst.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.
City Engineer's office, July 9, 1870. jy10

EDUCATIONAL.

To Educators.

AN experienced and successful educator of females can hear of an excellent situation by calling on W. N. HALDEMAN, at this office, or addressing C. G. MACPHERSON, Memphis, Tenn. jy13 d10*

Holyoke Academy.

N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The 3d annual session will begin on the first Monday in September, at No. 295 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy10 Su,Tu&Th*

Kentucky Military Institute,

6 Miles from Frankfort, Ky.

The 25th Academic Year will begin on

Monday, September 5, 1870.

☞ Send for Catalogue to

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
jy1 djm&wt Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.

CANDIDATES.

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, subject to a Democratic convention. je1 deod&wowte

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy13 d&wte

REMOVAL.

DR. GARVIN

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 317 north side Jefferson, bet. 8th and 9th. jy4 dim

KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

☞ To [illegible]

100 BBLS. J. W. Lillard Tarascon co. 1866;
[illegible] bbls. Snead & Johnson, Bourbon co., 1866, 1867, 1868;
[illegible] bbls. Lewis Hunter, Harrison co., 1868;
[illegible] bbls. Pure Nelson co. sour mash, 1869;
[illegible] bbls. W. L. Berry, sour mash, Daviess co., 1869 1870;
[illegible] bbls. Wright & Carothers, sour mash, Bullitt co., [illegible];
[illegible] bbls. Mellwood, 1868, 1870;
[illegible]
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy.
In STORE and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
je30 25 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO the Voters of the Sixth Legislative District: In obedience to a proclamation from his Honor John W. Stevenson, Governor of the State of Kentucky, I hereby give notice that, on Monday, Aug. 1, 1870, an election will be held at the several voting precincts in the Sixth Legislative District of the city of Louisville for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the [illegible] W. Duke.
jy17 d3 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Refined Sugars.

50 BBLS. Woods, Weeks & Co. A Sugar;
[illegible] Extra C Sugar;
[illegible] Yellow;
Just received and for sale by
jy17 d3 NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street.

Notice.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15, 1870.

THE following places are announced as HOG POUNDS. These hogs, &c., running at large in violation of city ordinance may be taken. Other places will be selected should it be found necessary, viz:

First—Howard's wagon yard, south side Market, between Clay and Shelby. Mr. Howard, keeper.

Second—Southern Tobacco yard, east side of Ninth street, opposite Nashville depot. Mr. Leach, keeper.

Third—Station-house No. 1, south side of Green, below Twelfth street.

Fourth—Station-house No. 5, Market street, Portland.

Hogs will be received from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily, except Sunday.

All hogs remaining in the pounds for 48 hours will be sold at auction at 12 M. each day.

The police are directed to enforce the ordinance, and to arrest any person preventing or molesting any one in taking up such animals found going at large.
jy16 d3 W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

Notice.

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other vaults of offensive matter, we hereby wish to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vault or privy without any offensive smell on or about the premises. Orders left at No. 60 West Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be promptly attended to. [jy16 dim] THEO. DAUB & CO.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Joseph H. Grauman are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, or I shall be compelled to enforce payments according to law; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to me, duly proved, at my residence, No. 322 West Market street. FREDRICA GRAUMAN,
jy13 d10 Administratrix.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st July.
je28 d21 W. HANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.
je24 dtJy25 E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $15 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 d3f Bet. Second and Third.

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my25 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

MICHAEL BOLAND

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Clerk of the Louisville City Court.

jy17 dte*

For the Legislature.

BRENT HOPKINS is a candidate to represent the Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city in the Legislature, to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. Duke, who has resigned. jy19 dte

JOHN D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of the city of Louisville, subject to the action of a convention, if one be held.
jy19 dte

E. A. LITER is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, at election Aug. 1, 1870. jy17 dte

PINCKNEY F. GREEN is a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. B. W. Duke, resigned, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be called. jy15 dte

Opposition Candidate for Jailer.

ANDREW HAWES is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, and will be supported by many voters at the August election. jy16 dte

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my26 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

For Judge of the City Court.

Gen. W. E. WOODRUFF is a candidate for Judge of City Court, at the ensuing August election. jy18te*

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtl

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap1 dte

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs

WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation that this popular and first-class watering-place, noted for its location in a most beautiful, healthy, and romantic region of country, whose mineral waters (Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Epsom) are considered equal, if not superior, to those of any other springs on the continent, is now open for the reception of visitors. Since the last season many improvements have been made, conducive to the comfort and amusement of guests, such as additional rooms, new bowling alleys, billiard saloon, revolving swings, shuffle boards, baths, &c. A brass and string band of music. Extensive Livery, &c. This favorite place of summer resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad, twelve hours from Louisville after breakfast arrive in time for dinner daily. Excursion tickets to the Springs from Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Henderson can be procured at very reduced rates.
JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.
jy8 SuTu&Th

DRY GOODS.

Grain Bags.

10,000 2¼, 2½, and 3 bushel stark, Great Falls, &c. Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Shoe Stock.

SHOE lastings from Nos. 12 to 18;
Do Sadlines, assorted.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ribbons.

SASH ribbons;
Taffeta ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 30.
Cord edge ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 30;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy 9 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.

MEN'S all-wool shirts and drawers;
" Merino " "
" Lisle Thread shirts and drawers;
" India Gauze " "
Ladies' " "
Misses' Merino shirts;
Boys' " "
Children's " "
A full line just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use the water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
je30 dim Pres't Lou. W. Co.

J. CREIGHTON,

Plumber and Gas-Fitter,

196 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Material, also Gas Fixtures on hand and for sale low.

Houses in city and country fitted up with Gas and Water.

All sizes of Drain Pipe furnished and laid.
je30 TuSu&Th1m

Ladies, Attention!

BY order of manufacturers, I will sell Corsets warranted with whalebone at 75c; do warranted with [illegible] at $1 50; do do at $1 25; also, Puffed and Tucked Goods at 40c a yard; Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c; Rich Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs at 25c; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.

JUST RECEIVED,

Real Valenciennes Laces, Darned Laces Riviere, Embroidered Swiss Insertions, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

jy13

First of the Season!

Young Grouse,

Young Woodcock,

Soft-shell Crabs,

AT

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

Third St., Bet. Main and Market.

jy8 dtf

SPARKS, STILLMAN & GARLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON RAILING,

Iron Stairs, Straight and Spiral,

Garden and Cemetery Adornments,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,

SETTEES, CHAIRS, &c.

New and Improved Stable Furniture, &c.

FOUNDRY & WAREROOMS

Nos. 1,514 and 1,516 Spring Garden Street,
jy2 dim PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	12:30 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	[illegible] a m	2:30 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	[illegible] a m	12:30 p m
Cincinnati [illegible], except Saturday	[illegible] p m	[illegible] p m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Lexington & Frankfort Ex., daily, except Sunday	3:30 p m	6:40 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:30 p m	8:10 a m

je26 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 6:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at [illegible] P. M., reach Louisville at 10:15 P. M.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. my17 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:30 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [June 13, 1870.] Arrive.

6:30 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:15 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. [illegible] A. M.
8:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Fast Mail. 1:10 P. M.
3:40 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 3:10 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation. 8:45 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express will run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Steam Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
mh dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

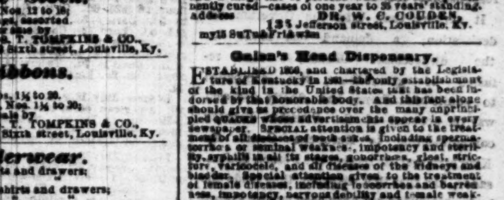
HUGHES'

VEGETABLE TINCTURE

AND

SCROFULA CURE

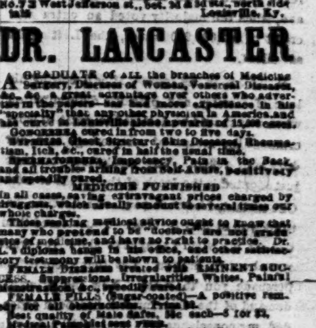
THIS valuable medicine was in general use some fifteen or twenty years ago throughout the Southwest, at which time many hundreds of families in this city and vicinity kept it constantly by them, and thousands of cures were effected of scrofulous diseases in all its forms. Owing to the death of the proprietor who then owned it, the recipe has not since been offered for sale up to the present time. During the intervening years numerous personal friends of the present proprietors, who, knowing the intrinsic merits of the tincture, and being entirely unwilling to do without it, have been supplied with what they needed free of charge. In consequence, however, of the urgent and persistent solicitations of many people who know its value by experience, and the desire that the public shall have the benefit of it, the proprietors are persuaded to offer it now for general use. Warranted according to directions to be an infallible remedy for Scrofula and all its resulting diseases, such as sore eyes, dyspepsia, general debility, rheumatism, and all diseases of impurities of the blood, whether arising from colds, mercurial or other causes, or otherwise. We have hundreds of certificates of cures from the more reliable citizens, many of whom had been given up as incurable by practicing physicians, which we will be glad to refer to at any time; and also refer to a list of people who can be named several thousand names of [illegible] commended. It is entirely vegetable and [illegible] safe [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Warranted dealers. Fail not to try it at once. Price, $1 per bottle, six for $5. Sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Manufactured by the sole proprietors JAMES A. HUGHES & CO.,
39 High Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth,
je15 Su,Tu&Th Louisville, Ky.



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CANCERS!

CANCERS!



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THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

General Forelook Over the European Field of Battle.

Pen and Ink Sketches of the Civil and Military Leaders in France and Prussia.

Official Statement of the Strength of the Combatants.

...e stand upon the threshold, as it were, ...eat war, it is important that we should ...and the point from which the ...ding powers take their departure. It is ...rpose to keep the readers of the ...-Journal accurately advised through... telegraphic dispatches, our own correspondents, and all other sources ...ation. Whatever our preferences ...ns may be, we shall give the news ...ntire fullness and impartiality. We ...ot be betrayed into the least injustice to ...rty. Below we append an exceedingly ...estimates drawn from official data and ...ther complete, of the present fighting ...of France and Prussia. The sketch of ...al military commanders will be read ...terest. There is also a critical notice ...g William and a lively story of a game ...s in which Bismarck took a hand. All ...ring us close upon the scene and the ...and prepare us to understand and appreciate the stirring events which will follow. ...ow we can fancy we catch the tinkle ...ry bugles and hear the echoes of the ...of drum-taps. Old familiar war times ...ck upon us. This is indeed variety ...eves the monotony of our own tron-...

...th of the Combatants—The French Army and Navy—The Fortifications on the Rhine—The Number of Officers and Men.

The New York Sun compiles out of the ...official publications of France and ...s an estimate of the military resources ...two great powers. From this it appears that the French army as last returned ...Imperial War Department embraced a ...f 800,000 men, of whom 400,000 were ...and 400,000 in reserve. Added to ...s a National Guard of 550,000 men, ...d as a defense of the fortifications, ...and frontiers, in case the regular ...at these points should be ordered to ...duty. The total was, therefore, 1,-...0 men, comprising of infantry:

...ments grenadiers	8,438
...ments voltigeurs	8,434
...ments infantry of the line	190,445
...ments Zouaves	10,942
...ment Africans	2,[illegible]
...ments Algerine sharpshooters	[illegible]
...ment sapeurs pompiers	1,[illegible]
...lions Polish light infantry	2,490
...pany veterans	150
...miscellaneous	1,080
...al infantry	250,900

CAVALRY.

...ments cuirassiers	9,014
...ments dragoons	10,680
...ments lancers	7,466
...ments chasseurs	12,600
...ment guides	984
...ments hussars	7,[illegible]
...ents chasseurs d'Afrique	4,480
...ments spahis	3,412
...ment carbineers	984
...panies miscellaneous	3,970
...adron cavalry school	329
...Cent Gardes, as body-guard the Emperor	221
...al cavalry	61,583

ARTILLERY.

...ments mounted artillery	24,943
...ments flying artillery	5,763
...ment pontoon corps	1,560
...jor in connection	1,482
...anies in connection	4,221
...al artillery	37,969

ENGINEERS.

...ments of engineers	6,522
...ajor and laborers	1,323
...al engineers	7,845

GENDARMERIE.

...darmerie, or military police of Al...ers and the French Departments, ...mprise 27 regiments, of... Paris consists of 1 regiment, con...ing	21,395
...	2,856
...es and others	297
...al of gendarmerie	24,548
...itary equipages, surgeons, clerks, ...amount to	11,[illegible]

...leading officers consist of 8 Marshals, ...enerals of Division, 340 Brigadiers, 584 ...Etat Major, or general army staff, to ...there is no parallel in this country, 870 ...officers attached, and 75 military intendants.

...ops and officers have been some... increased of late.

The French Navy.

IRON-CLADS.

...French navy numbers among its screw ...ads 7 three-masted steamers with rams, ...ting 164 guns; 14 steam frigates, carrying ...9 corvettes with rams, having 126 guns; ...coast-guard steamers, with 24 guns; 12 ...floating batteries, carrying 230 guns, ...small floating batteries, with 22 guns. To... iron-clads and 1,100 guns.

WOODEN STEAMERS.

...unmailed screw steam vessels there are ...-of-battle ships, with 1,350 guns; 14 frig... ...with 666 guns; 21 corvettes, with 210 guns; ...patch boats, with 240 guns; 70 gunboats, ...guns; 70 transports, carrying 126 guns, ...special or miscellaneous steamers, of 2 ...ach. Total, 256 unmailed steamers, with ...

WOODEN PADDLE STEAMERS.

...corvettes, carrying in the aggregate 28 ...ispatch boats 10 transports, with 10 ...Total, 51 steamers and 116 guns.

SAILING VESSELS.

...line-of-battle ships, with 180 guns; 16 ...with 400 guns; 8 corvettes, with 120 ...rigs, with 80 guns; ... carry... ...guns; 40 cutters, with 80 guns, and 25 ...rts, with 50 guns. Total, 109 vessels and ...

NAVAL OFFICERS.

...ficers comprise 2 Admirals, 20 Vice Ad..., 60 Rear Admirals, 440 Captains, 825 Lieu..., 600 Ensigns, 500 Midshipmen and 23 ...ary officers. Total, 2,341.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...mechanics and engineers of various ...surgeons, pursers, boatswains, stewards, ...our other officials, there are 2,408. ...carpenters, machinists, and other workmen, ...24,465. ...there are afloat, on shore, and sta... ...ne colonies, 35,400. Added to these ...ere 500 pupils in the naval school, 400 ...tices, and 170,000 men liable to be called ...

MARINES.

...marines comprise	Men.
...ments infantry, numbering	17,837
...lion sharpshooters	1,101
...panies of native mariners stationed ...Chine and Indies	871
..., containing 28 batteries of artil...	4,140
...panies, including gendarmerie, mari...and colonial, mechanics, engineers, ...ances, guards of galley convicts, &c.	4,917
...neral officers therewith	16
...tal marines	28,882

The French Rhine Fortifications.

...ment among the French towns on the ...k of the Rhine is Strasbourg, containing ...inhabitants, chiefly of German descent. The ...s has been lately strengthened, and the ...ous outworks and detached forts, including ...tadel, render it a place of great strength. ...ge here crosses the Rhine, which is strong... ...ed on the French side. Though partially ...the Rhine, the town lies chiefly on the river ...hich is also bridged.

...ther up the Rhine are Colmar and Schlettstadt, ...erously fortified and occupying important ...positions.

...Breisach is on the Rhone canal, a mile ...f the Rhine. It has strong towers, and ...Morder, nearer the river, is also a strong ...position.

...on the river Moselle, is the most impor... ...strategic point in the eastern part of France. ...most powerful fortress, which is yet ...finished. The city contains 54,000 inhab... ...a garrison of 10,000 men. A strong wall ...fications surround it, and the fortifications ...been constructed with a view to stand ...siege of modern projectiles. The river Seille meets ...Moselle at this point, and, in case of a siege, ...waters of both streams can be raised sufficiently to inundate the low ground to the south and ...west of the town.

...Verdun, and Longwy, on the Rhine, ...strongly fortified; and near to Metz, on ...Moselle, is Thionville, within a few miles of ...man frontier. The river is bridged at ...ville, and the fortifications are strong. The ...furnishes the most direct line of opera... ...between France and Prussia, and a struggle ...very probably take place for its pos...

...Weissenburg line is a chain of light works ...from the left bank of the Rhine, sixteen ...to the Lauter, in the neighborhood of ... The line was abandoned in 1867, but the ...not yet razed.

...Vosges mountains run parallel with the ...and form an excellent barrier for the ...frontier. They average 4,000 feet in ...and are 20 miles wide. All their practicable passes are fortified. The most northern of ...is the fortress of Bitsch, which in 1793 and ...withstood two Prussian attempts. The cen... ...passage of the Vosges is by way of Saverne, ...is held by the fort at Phalsbourg, supported ...Strasburg at a short distance. Between Saverne and Belfort there are but two practicable ...—that by way of St. Die and that of Remiremont. These are well guarded by the fortresses ...neighboring plains and by Belfort. The ...is in the center of the opening between ...Vosges mountains and Jura, and Paris is an ...junction for land communications. It ...been much strengthened of late.

...Military and Naval Strength of Prussia.

...forces of Prussia have been considerably increased since the formation of the ...rth German Confederation, the small ...of many States being added to its or...ization. It is divided into eleven army ...the regiments of the Imperial Guard ...a twelfth corps. These corps d'armee ...twenty-two divisions, numbering in ...550,816, with a reserve of 144,000, and ...in various fortresses amounting to ...268. These last figures include the land... ...the guard of the palace, gendarmerie, ...The effective forces are comprised of

INFANTRY.

...regiments of the Imperial Guard	27,451
...regiments of the line	326,321
...regiments of riflemen	18,193
Total	[illegible]

CAVALRY.

...alry of the Guard	5,797
...regiments of Cuirassiers	[illegible]
...regiments of dragoons	[illegible]
...regiments of hussars	[illegible]
...regiments of mounted rifles	3,448
...regiments of lancers	[illegible]
...regiments of light horse	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

ARTILLERY.

...regiments field artillerymen	41,430
...atteries	214
...	1,273
...ery trains	[illegible]
...gineers	23,013

THE RESERVE.

...regiments of the line	118,826
...regiments of rifles	8,616

CAVALRY.

... squadrons	15,680
Artillery	7,776
Guns	208
Batteries	[illegible]
Pioneers and military train	[illegible]

GARRISONS IN FORTRESSES.

12 regiments of guards	12,072
... regiments of landwehr	230,194
18 regiments of rifles	7,288
Cavalry	9,636
Artillerists	32,300
Pioneers	2,684
Officers	13,000
Gendarmerie	4,356
	[illegible]
A further reserve, which includes guard of royal palace, signal men, schools, &c., amounts to	694,300
Total	[illegible]

The eleven army corps have their headquarters as follows:

The three first at Berlin. No. 1 being commanded by Gen. Manteuffel, No. 2 by the Prince Royal of Prussia, and No. 3 by Prince Frederic Carl. No. 4 is commanded by Gen. Alvensleben, whose headquarters are at Magdeburg, a city famous in history for its brutal sacking by the Jesuit Gen. Tilly. Gen. Alvensleben is the uncle of Baron Alvensleben, Secretary of Legation at Washington. No. 5 is commanded by the veteran Gen. Baron Steinmetz, who is the only subject, not of the blood royal, who is decorated with the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, which was given to him for the decisive victory of Nachod, which he won in the war of 1866. He also distinguished himself in the old war of 1813. His corps d'armee is stationed in Prussian Poland, and his headquarters are in Posen. No. 6 is commanded by Gen. Von Tümpling, whose headquarters are at Breslau, in Silesia. No. 7 is under the command of Gen. Von Zastrow, whose headquarters are in Munster. No. 8 is stationed in and around Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein and the country bordering on the Rhine and the Neckar. It is commanded by Gen. Herwarth Von Bittenfeld, who distinguished himself in the Danish war of 1864, and commanded at Alsen and Doppel. No. 9 is commanded by Gen. Von Manstein, and its headquarters are at Schleswig. The general defenses, however, of Schleswig and the island of Alsen will be intrusted to naval officers, as the key of the position is Hoeeup Haaf, which commands the Little Belt and is impregnable. No. 10 is commanded by Gen. Von Voigts Rhetz, whose headquarters are at Hanover, which is now an integral part of Prussia. No. 11 is commanded by Gen. Von Plonski, whose headquarters are at Cassel.

The whole force is under the command of the King, who has summoned Von Moltke to take the immediate command.

THE FLEET.

Prussia has of late made strenuous efforts to place the North German Confederation in the front rank of maritime nations. Her steam fleet has been increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of. The latest additions to the iron-clads are the King William, of 5,938 tons, and the Renown, of 7,500 tons. The former, which ... was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but, as he could not pay, it was snapped up by the Prussians. The armament consists of twenty-three guns of the heaviest caliber known, manufactured of the famous Krupp steel, at the works in Westphalia. The steam power is 1,150 horse; the crew six hundred men. The Renown is less heavily armored, and has only 1,200 horse power, with an armament of four 11-inch guns, six 96-pounders, twelve 72-pounders, and twelve 21-pounders on the upper deck. The crew amounts to 1,000 men, exclusive of officers. This vessel was built at Kiel. On the stocks at the navy yard at Wilhelmshafen is the heavy iron-clad frigate the Grosser Kurfurst, and the Frederick the Great, of the same class, is building at Kiel. The Hanse, another iron-clad, is nearly completed at Dantzic, where the steam frigate Ariadne has been commenced, and the steam sloops Albatross and Nautilus. Completed and in commission are four more heavy iron-clads—the Friedrich Carl, now in London, of 16 guns and 4,600 tons; the Crown Prince, of same force; the Arminius, of four heavy guns and 1,200 tons; and the Prince Adelbert, of three, with a tonnage of 700. Of frigates there are the Elizabeth, 28 guns and 2,650 tons; the Hertha, same force, now in China; the Vineta, same force; the Arkona, now in New York harbor, 28 guns and 4,170 tons; the [illegible], same force as the Arkona. Of corvettes there are the Augusta, 14 guns and 1,560 tons; the Victoria, same force; the Medusa, at the island of [illegible], Prussia's new possession, 17 guns and 1,000 tons; and the Nymphe, of same force. All these are powerful steam vessels. There are two steam sloops, the Prussian Eagle and the Grasshopper, and 22 steam gunboats, averaging altogether 58 guns of the heaviest caliber.

To be built by 1877 are: 11 iron-clads of the largest size, 11 double-banked frigates, 7 heavy sloops, and 8 transports. Of sailing vessels there are 3 frigates and 4 brigs, amounting to 162 guns and 5,713 tons.

The vessels in commission are manned by 5,012 sailors, 737 engineers, 370 carpenters and mechanics, 192 warrant officers, and 255 officers. Besides this there is a reserve of 4,156 men, which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve called *seewehr*, which acts only in time of war, and may be translated sea militia.

The naval school is at Kiel, in Schleswig, and so popular has the service become that there are now 410 marine cadets at this establishment, whereas ten years ago there were but 73, of whom 59 have become naval officers of the second grade.

The mercantile marine numbers: from Prussia, 3,411 vessels and 651,100 tons; from Hamburg, 467—tons, 245,300; from Bremen, 307—tons, 244,700; from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 449—tons, 172,600; from Oldenburg and Lubeck, 274—tons, 67,890.

THE FORTRESSES.

Prussia, conscious of the jealousy with which France has viewed her progress, and anticipating a war, has for some time paid the greatest attention to the fortifications of the cities on the Rhine, and on the Baltic Sea. She has on the latter the fortified ports of Wilhelmshafen, Kiel, Dantzic, Sunderwitt, and Alsen. The last named is perhaps, next to Ehrenbreitstein, the strongest position which Prussia has. The forts and batteries of Hoeup Haaf, at Alsen, are prodigious. These works comprise three star shaped forts, with double tiers of guns, and the coast batteries commanding the passage of the Little Belt. All these are faced with chilled iron from the Krupp Iron Works of Essen, and armed with the heaviest ordnance. They command the Straits, and also protect the canal of Alsensund and its communication with the port, and with the fortified camp of Sonderberg on the same island. Doppel, the scene of the conflict with the Danes in 1862, is close to Sonderberg, and both are garrisoned by the Ninth Corps d'Armee.

Stettin is garrisoned by troops from the Second Corps, and is governed by Lieut. Gen. Freyhold. Dantzic is garrisoned from the First Corps, and is commanded by Gen. Von Brocke.

Stralsund and Swinemunde are both small cities, of more historical than real importance.

Kiel, which is on the mainland of the province of Schleswig, is most strongly fortified, is heavily garrisoned with troops from the Ninth Corps, and is commanded by Gen. Von Platz, an artillery officer of great skill and experience.

Memel has only a small garrison.

Konigsberg is a very important city, and has a large garrison. It is under the command of Gen. Von Herwarth of the First Corps.

Of the fortresses on the Rhine and its vicinity the most important are Mayence, Rastadt, Ehrenbreitstein, and Cologne.

MAYENCE

was formerly a city of the German Confederation, the old Zollverein, and was garrisoned by Austrian and Prussian troops. Its peculiarly dangerous position, being on the left bank of the Rhine and greatly coveted by the French, led to its fortifications being of the strongest character. It was originally garrisoned by 4,000 men, but, after the decisive defeat of Austria in the late conflict, it was agreed by the treaty of Prague that its fortifications should be dismantled and its garrison withdrawn. This stipulation was insisted on by Austria, but the Prussians have never carried out the conditions, and Mayence is at this moment one of the strongest cities in the world. The four lines of works are greatly strengthened by outworks and detached forts, and by Fort Weisenau, which is on the upper bank of the Main. The city of Mayence is opposite to the mouth of this river, which here falls into the Rhine, about twenty miles west of Frankfort, to which it is connected by a railway. A bridge some 1,800 feet long connects it with the fortified suburb of Castel. It has now a very large garrison and is commanded by Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein.

RASTADT

is on the right bank of the Rhine, and is very strongly fortified. It is in the territory of Baden-Baden, and formerly held a garrison for the German Confederation, but since Sadowa its garrison has been Prussian. It is situated some 14 miles south of Carlsruhe, and some 30 from Strasbourg, and will unquestionably be a point of capital importance during the coming struggle. Its fortifications are on the Vauban system, and declared to be the perfection of engineering; but experience has proved that earthworks are stronger than stone walls. There are three large forts on the little river which runs past Rastadt, which have many bastions, wet ditches, curtains, glacis and lunettes, but the chief strength will probably be in the fortified camp which the Prussians are about to form there. Should it be necessary to withdraw its garrison, it could easily be replaced by Baden soldiers, the Grand Duke having shown the most unmistakable sympathy for the Prussian cause.

EHRENBREITSTEIN

is the fortress par excellence of Prussia, and is regarded as the Gibraltar of the Rhine. It is on the right bank of the Rhine opposite to Coblenz. It is connected with this town by a bridge of boats. Part of the fortifications lie at the foot of the hill, 480 feet in height, and almost perpendicular; but since it was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1799, its fortifications have been trebled and quadrupled in strength, and the entire hill has been turned into a fortress. It has been thought unnecessary to scarp the steep sides, though it is on record that a British tourist, accompanied by a terrier, made the ascent to the intense astonishment of a sentry. The garrison amounts to 14,000 men, and has been hitherto under the command of Governor Prendzynski, who belongs to the Eighth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Herwarth, whose headquarters are in Coblenz, on the opposite side of the river. The troops are furnished with water by an artesian well, and the fortress contains a steam cooking apparatus of unexampled magnitude. Provisions for three years are continually kept there, and the greatest precautions are taken to prevent a knowledge of the fortifications falling into the hands of strangers. Ehrenbreitstein has been besieged many times by the French, and was taken only on one occasion in 1799, when the garrison was forced to surrender from lack of supplies. The chief danger is now from the hills in the rear, which command the lower ranges of fortifications, from the increased power of modern projectiles; but though much of the citadel might be laid in ruins it would seem impossible to take it by regular assault, or by a *coup de main*. Ehrenbreitstein is mounted with 590 pieces of artillery, and its lines cost $3,750,000. Coblenz may be considered under the same head. It is situated on the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, and its fortifications were built by the famous Vauban, being improved afterwards by Montalembert. Its garrison is very large, and is chiefly from the Eighth corps. In time of war Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein will accommodate 100,000 men. Coblenz was taken by the French Directory, in 1794, after two fierce struggles. The French built a stone bridge over the Moselle here, and fortified it with a *tete du pont* bristling with cannon.

COLOGNE

is on the left bank of the Rhine, 45 miles above Coblenz. It is built close upon the river, in the form of a crescent, and is connected with the town Deutz on the other side by a handsome double bridge, erected in 1860. It is surrounded by walls of very ancient date, which form a circuit of several miles. Outside these, which are not considered of any strength, are houses and gardens and a considerable suburb. But there are strong fortifications in the river in front of the bridges, and there is a fortified camp garrisoned by 7,000 men of the Eighth army corps, under Lieut. Gen. Frankenberg, and this nucleus of an army will probably be increased very considerably, for Cologne is a strategic point of importance, since it commands the approaches into Hesse-Cassel and Hanover. It will probably be the point of support of a great army.

Besides these fortresses on the Rhine and the fortified towns of the Baltic, there are many others of secondary importance. We give a partial list of the more important:

[illegible]

...with an area of 210,462 square miles. The population of Prussia is 23,908,092, of whom 21,314,000 are Lutherans and 8,151,000 Catholic, the remainder being Jews and Greek Church. This is one of Prussia's weak points. The area of the North German Confederation is 259,407 square miles.

The Leaders of the Armies.

COMMANDERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Of the French commanders the most conspicuous are Marshals McMahon, Canrobert and Bazaine, who will undoubtedly have the principal commands. Marshal McMahon, a descendant from a family of Irish nobles who lost their all in defense of James II, and remained in France after the final overthrow of the Stewarts, began his military career during the war with Algiers in 1830, particularly distinguishing himself in the assault of Constantine. The re-establishment of the Empire in France found him a brigadier general and a devoted adherent of the Emperor. The Crimean war established his reputation as a soldier. At the head of the division formerly commanded by General Canrobert he stormed and captured the Malakoff—one of the most brilliant feats in modern warfare. Following the war with Russia came that with Austria in Italy. In the campaigns of 1859 he again distinguished himself by the celerity of his movements and the skill he displayed in handling his men. To his ability and dash were due the great victory of Magenta, and as a reward for his services Napoleon created him a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. There is not in the French army a more dashing officer than Marshal McMahon. A close student of the military maneuvers of the first Napoleon, he believes in sudden and rapid marches upon the enemy.

Marshal Canrobert is, if anything, better known as a soldier than Marshal McMahon. Like the latter, his military career began in Algiers, and he first distinguished himself in the assault on Constantine. Subsequently, placed in an independent command, he defeated the Arabs in three campaigns, in the last of which he displayed great military skill in the disposition of his forces. When Louis Napoleon was President, Gen. Canrobert was one of his aides-de-camp, and aided in carrying out the *coup d'etat*. Sent to the Crimea, in command of the First division, he participated in the battle of the Alma, where he was wounded by a splinter of shell, which struck him in the breast and hand. After the resignation of Marshal St. Arnaud, Gen. Canrobert took command of the Army of the East, and at the battle of Inkerman greatly distinguished himself by his personal valor. He led the famous charge of the zouaves, during which he was slightly wounded. Bad health compelled him, in May, 1855, to return to France, on arriving in which country the Emperor treated him with marked distinction. During the Franco-Italian war of 1859 he won fresh laurels by his heroism at Magenta, while at Solferino his famous movement in aid of Marshal Niel turned the scale of victory in favor of the French. For these services he was made a Marshal of France. Gen. Canrobert is one of the most heroic men in Europe. In every engagement in which he has participated he has, with almost reckless courage, exposed his person to the enemy. As a consequence, he is immensely popular with his men.

Marshal Bazaine is well known to the people of the United States. He first distinguished himself in Africa and subsequently served with credit in the Crimea. During the Italian campaign he remained in France on home duty. In 1862 he was placed in command of the French expedition to Mexico, and succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command. In the sister republic he greatly distinguished himself, considering the number of men at his disposal, and for his services he was created Marshal of France in 1864. Marshal Bazaine bears the reputation of possessing one of the most strategic minds in the French army.

There are several other French generals of established reputation, who will, no doubt, take active part in the contest. Count de Palikao, General de Goyon, General Leboeuf, and Count de Montebello are skillful officers. Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and Randon are each seventy-five years of age, and will probably not take the field.

COMMANDERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Excepting the brief revolutionary struggles of 1848, the first Schleswig-Holstein war of the same year, the second war of 1864, and the brief but decisive struggle with Austria in 1866, Prussia has been engaged in no armed conflicts since the downfall of the first Napoleon. As a consequence of this long interval of peace the present Prussian Generals have not made as great military reputation as their French opponents. Nevertheless, during the war with Austria they displayed considerable skill, their maneuvers and combinations being carried out with complete success.

The leading mind in the Prussian army is said to be General Count von Moltke. He saw active field service with the Turkish army in 1839, where he obtained great experience. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Prussian army, and to him is attributed the plan of campaign against Austria in 1866. For this he had been making preparations years before, and after the declaration of war he directed the campaign with, as already stated, signal success.

Of the other Prussian commanders the Prince Royal, Frederick William, and his brother, Prince Frederick Charles, commanded the two principal armies during the war, and won reputations by the celerity of their movements. General Steinmetz also distinguished himself. None of the others were conspicuous, although Generals Manteuffel, Marstein, and one or two others, are regarded as officers of ability. General d'Alvensleben is an officer of skill also. It is impossible, however, to place these generals in any order of merit, because they have, thus far, done nothing to indicate their military ability beyond the prompt carrying out of the orders of General Moltke, who is undoubtedly the ablest commander in the Prussian army.

King William as an Absolutist—The Cause of the War.

[From the New York World.]

The direct cause of the final rupture between France and Prussia seems to have been, as the direct causes of such ruptures are too often apt to be, a personal collision of an unpleasant character between two eminent personages. These were the King William, of Prussia, and Count Benedetti, the French ambassador at the Prussian court. King William was at Ems, near Wiesbaden, a place where neither his Majesty nor the Prussians are particularly admired, but the waters of which are found to be beneficial to the venerable and rather morbidly bilious constitution of the monarch. Where the King is there is the court, and the French ambassador consequently was at Ems, also, conducting the negotiations set on foot by the sudden explosion of the Prim-Bismarck contrivance for getting a Prussian prince upon the throne of Spain. These negotiations were rather delicate, since they were intended by France to bring the Prussian sovereign to a flat disavowal of any hostile intentions in permitting the Prince, his kinsman, to accept the Spanish crown. The personal temper of the King was therefore an element of particular importance in the conduct of the affair; for King William well knew both that the intention of Bismarck in organizing with Prim the candidacy of Prince Leopold really had been hostile to France, and that he himself had for years desired nothing so much as an opportunity of relieving his soul of a profound hereditary hatred of Frenchmen in general and of the Bonapartes in particular. Yet, at the same time, he was well aware that he could not possibly afford, in his capacity as European sovereign, to confess that he had connived at the aggrandizement of a member of his own family with the express object of insulting and circumventing a friendly power. Had Count Bismarck been intrusted by the King with the management of the affair, even out of this disagreeable complication peace, with honor, might have been, perhaps, evolved. For Count Bismarck, with all his contempt for abstract right and his love for brusque and peremptory solutions of diplomatic imbroglios, understands and appreciates the importance of the public opinion of Europe and of polite forms very much better than King William, who, indeed, neither understands nor appreciates them at all. But Count Bismarck has been growing out of favor with his master for some time, exactly in proportion as the King has become reconciled with Count Bismarck's bitter personal enemy, the Crown Prince. So King William insisted upon managing his intercourse with Count Benedetti himself. A sketch of the two men will satisfy the reader how inevitable was the result of this royal wilfulness. King William of Prussia is one of the oldest of reigning sovereigns. He was born in the midst of the first French Revolution. As a child he witnessed the humiliation of Prussia, of his father, and of his family by the first Napoleon, and as a youth he took part in the avenging campaigns of 1813 and 1815. These events gave a decisive color to his opinions and his character for life. A younger son, he gave himself up to a military career, felt and professed openly the utmost contempt for democracy and constitutionalism, and made himself so obnoxious to all the Liberals of Prussia that in 1848 he was forced to fly the kingdom after doing his utmost to induce the government to allow him to drown the revolution in the blood of the Berlinese. Camphausen contrived to get him back after an exile of nine months in England; and in 1849 he signalized himself by his victorious and merciless campaign against the people of Baden. In 1854 he was made Governor General of Rhenish Prussia, and during his residence at Mayence he contributed greatly to intensify the hatred with which Prussia has long been regarded in that city, doomed by the military strength of its position to see all its splendid commercial advantages reduced to nought. He bitterly opposed the neutrality of Prussia in the Crimean war, longing then to lead an army against France. He became Regent in 1857 by the declared lunacy, and King in 1861 by the death, of his childless brother, Frederic William IV. With his reign began the new military career and Policy of Prussia. In October, 1861, he had himself crowned with great pomp, and declared that he held his throne not from the people or the constitution, but "from God alone." This brought on an open conflict between the Crown and the Parliament, during which the King never for a moment bated his haughty absolutism. When the Liberal party carried the election in 1862, the King refused to open the session of Parliament, and when the Parliament rejected the enormous appropriation asked for the army, the King sent for Bismarck, then Ambassador at Paris, to help him conquer these obstinate contemners of divine right. The House of Peers backed the King. The Commons persisted. The Peers voted the money refused by the Commons. The Commons declared this vote illegal. The King thereupon closed the session, and coolly proclaimed that the appropriations had been made. This was the first instance of a successful royal revolution against the rights of the people in the history of Europe since the days of 1789. It was followed by persecutions of the press, by an alliance with Russia to suppress the Polish insurrection, by an ordinance suppressing the liberty of the press; and when the Liberal party succeeded in 1863 in carrying the elections again by a great majority, the King at once flanked them by opening the war with Austria against Denmark for the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein. Foreign war thus became, as it had so often before become, the grave of domestic liberty. The war of 1866 against Austria completed what the war of 1863 against Denmark had begun; and King William of Prussia is to-day as completely the representative of armed and irresponsible kingly power in Europe as was the Czar Nicholas in 1854. He looks the character as thoroughly as he believes in it. Stalwart, deep-chested, with a square, rugged face, a bristling gray mustache, cold, implacable eyes, which rather twinkle than glitter, and a heavy jaw, King William is the beau ideal of a veteran cuirassier, as ready to ride down shop-keepers and lawyers in Berlin as to charge the cavalry of France at Jena. The hereditary malady of his family, which carried off his father in a state of religious mania and his brother as a hypochondriac, betrays itself in King William through an inconceivable worship of his place and prerogative. He believes in the infallibility of monarchs as devoutly as Pius IX in the infallibility of Popes. So firm is his faith in the divine nature of his position that he keeps, and has for years kept, a minute daily diary of everything which happens to him, and whenever any new emergency arises he turns to this diary to see what he did or did not do on the corresponding day in all the previous years of his life of now seventy-three years. His contempt for all men not soldiers or nobles he finds it so difficult to conceal that he did not deign to bestow the slightest attention last year on the Humboldt celebration; and all the efforts of Count Bismarck have been needed to make him treat Americans at Berlin with even a show of courtesy since a plebeian German, Mr. Kreissman, whom President Lincoln sent out as consul to Berlin, insisted with success, on getting admitted to his court, from which consuls had always been, and indeed still are, excluded as absolutely as merchants, bankers, lawyers and tradespeople of all sorts. With this froward and fanatical old prince M. Benedetti was left to debate the peace of Europe. M. Benedetti, the Corsican son of a Greek father, was trained in early life at Cairo and Constantinople to manage the susceptibilities of Turkish Pashas not a whit more obstinate and opinionated than King William. He had acquired a great experience of European affairs as Director General of the Foreign Office in Paris, and Secretary General of the Congress of Paris, as well as in the post (which he filled for three years) of French Envoy at Turin, when he was sent as French Ambassador to Berlin in 1864. With Count Bismarck M. Benedetti had gradually obtained a good deal of influence, and had the Prussian Chancellor been with him at Ems matters might perchance have been smoothed over again at this time between the two states, as they were three years ago at the threatening crisis of the Luxembourg question. But King William would himself settle an affair which concerned his own princely house. He allowed M. Benedetti to gain a first step by securing the retreat of Prince Leopold from the candidacy, and, this having been done, he insisted that Prussia had no more to do. In vain did M. Benedetti point out to him that the only reason why Prince Leopold's candidacy was obnoxious to France consisted in the fact that as a Prussian prince it was taken by the French people to symbolize a hostile intent on the part of the Prussian government, and that it was therefore incumbent upon his Majesty to take an official part in withdrawing him. The King flatly repelled the suggestion at first, and when it was pressed upon him again he flatly repelled the ambassador. This act, of course—the precise details of which are yet to reach us—closed the discussion, and the closing of the discussion equally, of course, opened the dreadful vials of war.

General Failure of the European Crops.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The year 1870 will long be remembered in Europe, not only for its intense heats but for the prolonged and widespread drought that now gravely threatens nearly two-thirds of the cereal and other harvests. By our latest advices we perceive that the situation in this respect has become actually alarming. In many departments of France not a drop of rain has fallen for many weeks, and even throughout regions near to the seashore the crops look poor and thin compared with those of former years. Universally hay, straw, and clover are lost, and the peasantry are hurrying their cattle to the butchers because they no longer have fodder wherewith to feed them. At the late La Villette market, in Paris, four thousand head of beef cattle were offered for sale at almost any price, where two thousand has been the usual figure. Thus there is more meat offered to consumers than ever before; but the question arises "What are the latter to do next winter?" Farmers near the garrisoned towns, who usually enjoy the loan of artillery horses by the government, have sent them back to the army for lack of the commonest feed for them. Wheat, barley and oats have doubled in price, and the standing growth is wretched. Peas and beans are in the same condition; hemp and flax are gone; the fruit trees of all kinds begin to drop and are full of caterpillars, and the vineyards of the southern district, are seriously attacked by the worm known as the *phylloxera vastatrix*. Even Algeria has suffered from both drought and locusts, and can count upon only a medium crop of grain to aid France. Spain and Italy are similarly tried, and the only really fine crop of staple that the latter will be able to boast of will be silk. Bohemia, Hungary and the Danubian principalities will probably absorb all their superabundance. The most singular feature of this "beggarly account of empty boxes" is that in some of the finest grain provinces of the Russian empire the crops are short for another reason than heat and drought; untimely cold and moisture have crippled them. Sweden will do no more than sustain itself, and it is doubtful whether Belgium and Holland will do so much. The East seems to be similarly threatened. Early in the season we noticed the distressing lack of rain and running water in Syria and parts of Turkey, and both those countries look to importation for help.

Prices in France have gone up largely and are rising every hour, and the reserve which the Government always makes there for a year or two in advance is likely to be more than taken out of its hands. At all the leading markets grain has reached the rate of 30 francs per metrical quintal. In some places it has risen even to 35, which is from 5 to 10 francs above the price of last winter. What, we may ask, may it be in three months hence, particularly should an insane war open the floodgates of devastation and waste?

It is now that the United States step into the foreground as the granary of the nations. It is to this "fruitful land of Canaan" that all must look. Here are the golden fields and the laden orchards all the way from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from ocean to ocean. Here are the cattle on a thousand hills, along with the rich grass, the luscious fruit and the bursting ear. Out of the midst of war and desolation this favored land has been raised up to offer the Old World, in the hour of its dearth and its warlike madness, healing and a refuge. To-day the Republic stands before mankind the image of Liberty, holding the olive branch of peace in one hand and the horn of plenty in the other.

The Story of a Game of Cards Played by Bismarck, Count Nesselrode and a French Consul.

[From Appletons' Journal.]

One hot afternoon in the month of August, '67, three men sat around a table in a private parlor at the hotel Darmstadt, at Ems, Germany, taking such comfort as they could derive from the juice of Rhenish grapes and a pack of cards. The most conspicuous figure of the group was a large man with a bald head, grayish blue eyes, a heavy light-colored moustache, airs about him that would have done honor to the imperial purple. This personage had even then achieved some fame, and was tolerably well known to reading people by the name of Bismarck. Next to him sat another bald-headed individual, inferior to Bismarck in stature, with a border of black hair about the base of his skull that looked like the rim of an old felt hat (ruthlessly robbed of its crown), condemned to remain there as a permanent fixture. During the Crimean war the father of this man figured at the Cabinet councils in St. Petersburg as Count Nesselrode, but the son was only known as a clever gamester and an *habitue* of the fashionable European watering places. The third member of the party was a little fellow (so little that his feet scarcely touched the floor), with dark, piercing eyes, swarthy skin and vivacity enough for half a dozen ordinary men. At the time of which we speak he was the French Consul at Stuttgart. All of them had been partaking freely of wine, and each in turn shuffled the cards with a vim that the generous grape imparts even to the most phlegmatic temperament. The Frenchman, in the interludes of the play, kept up a running fire of conversation, skipping from topic to topic with a facility which only Frenchmen enjoy, until, warming as he went on, he ventured the declaration that France would one day mark her boundary by the Rhine from Basel to the sea.

"A hundred fredericks to fifty," exclaimed Nesselrode, "that she won't."

"Done," replied the Frenchman, "and let the game be the fortune-teller."

They shuffled the cards, and the Frenchman lost.

"Another wager!" said Nesselrode, with a glance at Bismarck, who eyed his two companions calmly, though never uttering a single word. "Another wager! Two hundred and fifty that within five years France and Prussia measure swords, and that France yields Alsace and the whole disputed border."

"*C'est impossible!*" excitedly responded the Consul.

Again the cards were shuffled. At the fourth play Bismarck and the Frenchman had each taken two tricks. It was the Russian's lead. He threw the queen of clubs upon the table.

"King!" shouted the Frenchman in triumph, as he covered Nesselrode's card, and extended his hand to seize the prize.

"Not so fast," coolly remarked the Prussian Premier, "I believe the game is mine;" and casting the ace he leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily.

"*Mon Dieu!*" shouted the discomfited player, "but cards always were liars;" and unable to conceal the chagrin and excitement that overmastered him, he rose from the table and quitted the room.

Three years have scarcely elapsed since the incident here narrated (an incident which Nesselrode told with hearty satisfaction in the Ems *cafes* that summer), and, now the big cloud of war that has hovered over Europe has burst, the result may prove that the cards were not such liars after all.

Duration of Late European Wars.

In the Crimean war of 1853-6, Turkey declared war against Russia October 5, 1853. Russia declared war against Turkey November 1. France and England declared war against Russia March 27-28, 1854. The battle of the Alma was fought September 20; battle of Balaclava, October 25; battle of Inkerman, November 5. Sardinia joined the allies January 26, 1855. The Malakoff was taken by the French September 8. Sweden joined the allies November 21, and hostilities were suspended February 29, 1856. The war between the Western powers and Russia lasted two years lacking one month.

The Italian war of 1859 was begun by the rejection of the Austrian ultimatum by Sardinia April 26. The Austrians crossed the Ticino April 27. The French entered Genoa May 3. The battle of Montebello was fought May 20; battle of Magenta May 30-31; and battle of Solferino June 24. The peace of Villa-Franca was signed July 11. Hostilities were active but ten weeks.

The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 began by the invasion of Schleswig by the Prussians February 1. The Prussians took Duppel April 18, and Alsen July 9. Treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany signed at Vienna October 30. Actual hostilities covered a space of twenty-two weeks.

The German-Italian war of 1866 was begun by Prussia June 14. Italy declared war against Austria June 20. The battle of Custozza was fought June 24, and the battle of Sadowa July 3. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria was signed at Prague August 23, and between Austria and Italy at Vienna October 4. Actual hostilities between the belligerents lasted only five weeks.

THE WAR FEVER.

Journalistic and Popular Demonstrations North and South.

How the Contest is Regarded in New York and Washington.

EXCITEMENT AMONG ALL THE NATIONALITIES.

A Lively Prospect on this side of the Atlantic.

The Washington and New York correspondents of the Courier-Journal, together with the vigilant and reliable agents of the Associated Press, have informed the public in a general and cursory way of the principal events and utterances of the leading cities of the Union on the war in Europe. Our advices by mail are of course fuller and more detailed, and bring us a mass of interesting material. A compilation of this will be found below. It will surprise no one that all classes and every nationality are excited in an unusual manner. The foreign elements mingle so largely and so diffusively through our social system that everything which affects them affects us. We print the opinions of the press in the leading cities, the talk in diplomatic circles at Washington, the gossip on 'Change in New York, with sundry Celtic and Teutonic sketches of a more or less warlike description.

WHAT BARON GEROLT THINKS—SPAIN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

[Herald Washington Special, 15th.]

The Baron is of the opinion that the first attempt of the French will be to cross the Rhine, and hopes that all who do so will never return. He does not pretend to predict the length of the war or the complications to which it may lead, but seems confident that Prussia will lose nothing by the contest. He regrets that Congress adjourned without adopting the recommendations contained in the President's message regarding the necessity of suspending the navigation laws for a year, and considers that the American people will soon regret this omission on the part of the National Legislature. He believes the American people will wake up in a few days and realize that a very great mistake has been committed by its Congress in the haste and confusion of the closing hours.

The Baron was at the Senate for several hours to-day in consultation with a number of Senators, urging legislation with a view to protecting Prussian vessels pending the war between his government and France. The feeling manifested was eminently favorable to Prussia, and had there been more time there is no doubt some action would have been taken.

The Spanish Minister called to-day on the Secretary of State at the Capitol and made to him the following communication, which shows that Spain will remain neutral in the coming contest:

MADRID, July 15, 1870.

FROM THE MINISTER OF STATE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON:

The President of the Council of Ministers has received from Prince of Hohenzollern the following telegram, namely:

On account of the complications which seem to rise out of the fact that my son Leopold is a candidate for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have made for the Spanish people in placing them in a position where they are controlled by their national feelings, and as I am satisfied that under such circumstances their suffrages would not be as free and spontaneous as my son has been led to believe in consenting to be a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name.

PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

The Government, grateful to the Prince of Hohenzollern for the justice he is thus rendering the Spanish people, respect the important motives which led him to withdraw his name, and they consider that there is no more reason for carrying on the measures that had been agreed upon for the election of the monarch. The Gazette will publish this very day an order from the President of the Cortes suspending the call for the session on the 20th inst, which was published in the Gazette of the 9th inst.

Communicate to the United States Government the contents of this dispatch.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

[From the Herald, 16th.]

If Napoleon could have only taken advantage of the military science developed yesterday before twilight in this city, he could thrash Prussia without arms, munitions, men or brains. The drift of the popular current was for France. On a question of nationality, the people generally, in a feeling of bitterness toward England, and a feeling of admiration for the earliest ally of the United States and the home of Rochambeau and *Lafayette*, sided with the second empire. Excited groups praised the military ardor of the French; the genius of Napoleon III.; his bold, aggressive policy toward the inland powers; his haughty demeanor toward Bismarck and King William; his distinguished capacity as a statesman and savant; his progressive and productive rule in France, and his defiant, masterly and audacious bravery in the face of the combined powers of the continent; his career as a prisoner in Ham, as an adventurer in America, as a President of the republic, and finally his success in aggrandizing his own family were all mentioned in a spirit of commendation.

Sympathizers with Prussia urged the talents of Bismarck, his diplomacy, his triumph over Austria, his glorious Sadowas, and the determination, pluck and expertness of the Prussian soldiery. Let the war cry, they said, be "The needle gun against the Chassepot," and then see who wins.

It was agreed on all sides that the conflict would be brief; that the engagement between the two armies would be general and decisive. At the newspaper offices the transatlantic events were discussed in all their bearings, and the advantages of the two powers were duly canvassed. In these quarters the tendency was to support Napoleon. Elsewhere—at the hotels, mercantile houses, banks, and public offices—all other subjects melted into the impending crisis.

The sale of papers last night was incredible, and every one seemed to participate in the sensation of the day, which, since America and Europe are in close telegraphic communication, renders the conflict a matter of hourly interest in every American home. At the Liederkranz and Arion societies hostile sentiments were freely expressed toward France, members declaring the defiant attitude of Napoleon to be a ruse to infuse life into his dying dynasty and vigor into his crumbling government. Such an unholy cunning they believe will be repelled by the Prussian hosts, assisted by the now neutral powers of Europe.

RECRUITING OFFICES OPENED.

[From the World, 16th.]

The war news enlivens the Fenians. They hope that England will become so involved that the home Brotherhood of Irish patriots will have a chance to worry England and free Ireland. The headquarters of the Savage wing were crowded yesterday by an excited multitude, and it is said a council was held last evening. But there is another Irish movement more closely connected with the European war. It is rumored that two recruiting agencies have been established—one in Harmony Hall, Spring street, and the other in Broome street—with no less a purpose than getting up an Irish brigade to aid the French. The leaders are Colonel George Washington Gibbons, who has done some filibustering; Colonel James J. Gibbons, who has a war record; Colonel James Kerrigan; Colonel John Whitehead Byron, who commanded the Irish brigade in the Cuban war; Colonel Billy Wilson, of "Wilson's Zouaves," and many other officers of the old Irish brigade.

To offset this movement, it is announced that General Cluseret, the representative of the French working-men, sent over here to confer with the Labor Union of the United States, has started an undertaking that he hopes will be a thorn in the flesh of Louis Napoleon.

Detective Fisher, of Newark, New Jersey, is about to depart for Prussia to take up arms against the French Government, and his friends in Newark have presented him with a sword and belt.

A FIGHT OFF OUR COAST PROBABLE.

During our late little unpleasantness the citizens of Cherbourg had a holiday sight in witnessing the ocean duel between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. New Yorkers may probably have an opportunity of enjoying a similar sensation now, for there are in our waters the North German frigate Ancona, of 400 horse-power and twenty-eight guns, and the French frigate Semiramis and the school-ship Jean Bart. Half a dozen leagues would not be too long a sail for sensation-loving New Yorkers to go to see this fight.

A PRUSSIAN'S OPINION.

Man for man, the Prussian soldier is heavier and stronger than the Frenchman. We, Germans, did not leave the old men and the cripples to be the fathers of the next generation, as Napoleon the First did. Our soldiers are the tallest, heaviest and strongest in Europe. They are intelligent, too, and know what they are fighting for. Only two per cent. of the Prussian army is unable to read and write, and your own civil war showed you that educated men make the best soldiers. No, sir. I have no fear. No Frenchman will see Berlin except as a prisoner, and our men may very likely visit Paris again as they did in 1812.

THE GERMAN MAIL STEAMERS.

[Cincinnati Commercial New York Special, 17th.]

Mr. Oelrich, the agent of the Bremen Steamship Line at this port, has been at the docks in Hoboken all day, but it is not known whether he has received orders to send out the Hermann or not.

The North German Lloyd have now in port the Hermann, which was to have sailed yesterday; the Frankfort, which was to sail on Thursday next, the 21st, and the Weser, whose sailing day is next Saturday, the 23d. The Hanover is now due here, and her sailing day is the 28th, and the America is on her way, and her sailing day is the 30th.

These steamers must lie idle, at an expense of about one thousand five hundred dollars per day, unless they are sold, and offers to purchase have already been made.

The Hermann had a total of one hundred and thirty passengers booked for the passage, who went to the dock to go aboard, and there learned for the first time that the vessel would not sail. They were greatly disappointed, but there was no help for them, and they returned whence they came, to make another start next week, on some vessel carrying a neutral flag.

The Hamburg Line will send out the Silesia, next Thursday, and the Lloyds are censured for their timidity in not allowing the Hermann to clear.

The French Line also say they will send steamers as usual.

The United States mail will go via England.

THE FENIANS UP AND DOING.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 17th.]

A visit to the Fenian armory last evening satisfied us that our Irish fellow-citizens are watching with intense anxiety the war news from Europe. They see some hopes for unhappy Erin in the impending struggle, and believe that the old saying of "England's difficulty being Ireland's opportunity" is soon to be realized. The cable dispatches received last evening, indicating the probability of England being involved in the difficulty, have gladdened the hearts of many expatriated sons of the Emerald Isle. The natural affinity of Ireland, historically and otherwise, is with France. The far-famed battle of Fontenoy, where the chivalry and genius of the "Irish brigade" rendered them historical in the annals of France and Ireland, may again be repeated, perhaps, on a more enlarged scale. An "Irish brigade" is now being recruited in New York city, officered by many of the prominent officers of General Corcoran's "Irish Legion" and "Meagher's brigade," so famous for their fighting qualities during our late war. They are doubtless inspired with the hope that the moment England becomes involved their destination will be Ireland, to avenge the centuries of British misrule and regain the long-lost rights of the Irish people to select their own form of government. This is the avowed object of the Fenian organization, and has the sympathy of their countrymen when the proper opportunity offers to carry it into effect. The different circles are actively recruiting their old members. A secret meeting will be held in their armory to-day to decide on future events. St. Patrick was a native of France, we believe.

THE NEWS IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Picayune.]

The dullness which pervaded the streets and all business circles for the last few days was visibly disturbed yesterday by the warlike news from Europe. Brokers rushed around frantically, inquiring the news and making their sales or purchases accordingly, and gold fluctuated rapidly. Breadstuffs took a rise, and all sorts of trades seemed to take a new start.

[From the Times.]

Great excitement prevails in the city among our citizens of German and French descent. Groups are assembled at corners, cafes and beer-saloons, arguing in excited debates the consequences of the war and the probable result. The Germans are confident that the Prussian army will be victorious, while the French assert proudly that Louis Napoleon will make peace when at Berlin. In the evening the excitement was at the highest point, and the reporter was greatly delighted in viewing the various groups and listening to the hot debates. There are rumors that the consignees of German vessels in port have received telegrams to let them sail only under the Russian flag to prevent the capture of them by the French men-of-war. A number of humorous telegrams were posted on Carondelet street, one to the effect that a high position in the army of the Prince of Hohenzollern had been offered to the Hon. Henry Heidenham, now in Europe, and also that the King of Denmark has requested a distinguished citizen of that nationality to come to his assistance with a battalion of militia or volunteers in case that State should take a hand in the war. The war and its results are the topics at this moment of every conversation, and even the newsboys, after crying off the evening edition of the Times, are engaged in betting nickels on Louis Napoleon or Bismarck.

GRANT'S NEGLECTED MESSAGE.

[From the New York World.]

One of the most humiliating illustrations which has yet been given of the incapacity and lack of forecast of the American government in its present hands, was furnished yesterday, by the disregarded message of President Grant on the war which has so suddenly broken out in Europe. General Grant is quite right in supposing that we are in no state of preparation for the great emergency which has arisen in the affairs of nations. It is to be regretted that in a conjuncture so momentous we have a President who does not command the respect of his own party in Congress. The slighting estimate in which all General Grant's opinions and recommendations on public affairs are held, is a fatal impediment to his usefulness, and to the weight of the government in its international intercourse. His views are so habitually contemned and repudiated, that if a crisis should arise requiring prompt executive action, either in the assertion of our rights or the protection of our interests, the uncertainty of foreign powers whether the Executive would be supported by the people, would cast an air of infirmity over our government at a time when it ought to maintain an attitude of imposing strength.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

American sympathy, it is already seen, is sure to be very generally on the side of Prussia in the war just beginning. It is firmly believed that Prussia is in the right in the present quarrel, that her course has been as pacific as that of France has been belligerent, and that she is goaded into a struggle which she has made all proper sacrifices to avoid. It is likewise remembered that during our own great struggle France was hostile, and Prussia was at least not unfriendly; that Napoleon gave us the effort to establish an empire in Mexico, while Bismarck frankly and openly expressed his sympathies with the Union. And besides, there is a large German element in our population whose sympathies are universally with Prussia, and there is a very small French element whose sympathies are not entirely with the present ruler of France.

But it is possible that to European eyes the contest may present an aspect which here we are little likely to consider. Prussia is already one of the first-class powers of Europe. Success in this war would almost certainly add to her Bavaria and other outlying North-German nationalities not secured at the close of the war of 1866. If, in addition, a Prince of the House of Prussia should be placed upon the throne of Spain, the power of this rapidly growing and aggressive nationality might well be considered too overshadowing to be compatible with the peace of Europe. It would at least shatter the old theories concerning the preservation of the balance of power.

[From the New York World.]

With both France and Prussia we have extensive and important relations of trade and commerce, running through all orders of our people, and affecting the well-being and the industry of our country in a thousand varied forms. To France we are bound by many proud and precious memories of the past; by the associations of a common love of liberty, by the common triumphs of those great principles which the Encyclopedia and the Declaration of Independence, deep answering unto deep, sent forth for a reproof, an encouragement, and a newness of life to all the nations. With Prussia our national relations, though never till of late years very close and important, have always been in the highest degree friendly and cordial. Her flag to-day represents the hopes and the sentiments of a most important section of that mighty German race to whose millions, set in motion Westward by the shock of those revolutions of 1848 out of which the reigning House of Hohenzollern emerged in point of fact a despotic dynasty of the sword, our Western world has offered a new home, and who in their turn have enriched and are daily enriching our national life with their elevated instincts as truly as with their indomitable industries. By the forms in which she has proclaimed war France has put herself under bonds, as one may say, to the public opinion of Europe to make her war a war not against Germany, but against Prussia; a war of reparation and correction for specific insults and wrongs, not a war of adventure and ambition, nor yet of rational vengeance and aggrandizement. To the letter and the spirit of these obligations we may hope she may be rigidly held, not by the sentiment of the civilized world alone, but by the enlightened opinion of all that is best, noblest and worthiest among her people.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index.]

In the matter of feeling, we are free to say that all our sympathies are with France. In our late civil war the Emperor would have helped us if England had co-operated with him. And while the United States Government sought aid from every quarter, few or no Frenchmen entered the Northern armies—whereas they were mostly made up of Germans. It is to them, therefore, that we owe our subjugation; and the South, at least, will shed no tears over any disaster that may befall the Prussian empire. It would, indeed, greatly prefer to see her arrogance humbled.

[From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.]

We are rather inclined to anticipate a victorious issue of the trial of arms in favor of France.

[From the Chicago Post.]

When the news of war in Europe was announced in Congress, there was a "burst of applause and cries of 'good!' good!'" We confess ourselves unable to understand this. The burst of applause might have been merely a burst of surprise; but it passes our comprehension how any civilized being can cry "good" on hearing that seventy millions of human beings have been infuriated against each other by one intriguing demagogue, and that a million of them have marched to be flung like dead cats in the ditches of Belgium and Bavaria. "It will benefit America." Perhaps so, in a low, material sense. But what are wheat, and oats, and Texan steers, in comparison with the welfare of immortal man, and the progress which human liberty always best makes under a peaceful banner?

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

We are ready to admit that Napoleon, from sheer necessity to maintain his position on the throne of France, is compelled to plunge into this terrible war. It is neither a surprise to him nor to Bismarck. They are both prepared. The cry at Paris is, "To the Rhine," and the cry at Berlin is, "To the Rhine." And we believe that Germany, under the vigorous and able leadership of Prussia's great Minister, has enough of courage, patriotism and power to resist all the military resources of France. We have faith in Germany, and above all, in the genius of Bismarck working out the unity of the German States. The results of this gigantic struggle will be something more than the acquisition of a few square miles of mother earth. The balance of power in Europe will be changed; and Prussia, from being the first of the second class nations, will come out of the contest in the rank next to Russia. Who will say that Napoleon may not revive the slumbering recollections of 1814, to have them renewed on the Bonaparte family in the year 1870?

[From the New Orleans Times.]

It is easy to note in a retrospective view of the last few year's history how Napoleon has silently, yet persistently, worked toward this end. We can see how patient he was under the growing power and lordliness of Prussia, how quiet he was under the taunts of other powers, how meekly he accepted and how successfully he bore up against the strong revolutionary sentiment which France's humiliation fostered among his own people; all this while he was constantly preparing, and to-day he startles Europe to its center with the imperiousness of his demands. Backed with an army larger in numbers and more effective in discipline than that of Prussia and Spain combined, with a navy equal, if not superior, to that of any other nation in the world, Napoleon is to be feared, and it is not likely the great "Map Maker" will allow the opportunity to escape him. Peace at the present epoch of his reign would be more fatal to France than was Waterloo half a century ago.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

France has drawn the sword because Prussia has been pursuing an aggressive policy towards herself, and the nomination of a German Prince for the throne of Spain furnished a favorable opportunity to counteract and check it. She has made resistance to Prussia because she was being gradually encircled by that ambitious power, and this resistance has not been made too soon.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Why the declaration of war should be received with applause by Congress is rather enigmatical. Who did they give their applause for? Was it for Prussia or for France? Or was it in the hope that war would be a benefit to the people of the United States? We have seen no indication of any expression of public opinion for or against either power. The German element here favors Prussia, and the French France.

THE HERALD'S ADVICE TO CUBA.

Now is the time for the Cubans to hit hard and hit often. They have a chance which they should not lose. Spain's difficulties at home may prove Cuba's opportunity to win her freedom.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1870.

Money is active and working close again. Business men of good standing can raise money in limited amounts at the usual rate, 9 to 12 per cent., but the banks are unwilling to discount for outsiders at any price.

EXCHANGE—Is active, but the supply is fully adequate to the demand, and some of the banks are offering to sell to the trade at 75 cts per thousand discount in round amounts. The current rate may be given 1-10 discount buying, and par to 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Has been very excited. The news that Russia had joined Prussia in the strife was made use of to rush gold up. It opened at 115, went as high as 122¾, but closed at 120¾.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	115¾	117
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Feel the effects of the war very severely. Some of them have declined 1¾ per cent. to-day. Those which are held principally at home are not so much affected.

Five-twenties, 1861	111¼@112¼
Five-twenties, 1862	108 @109
Five-twenties, 1864	108 @109
Five-twenties, 1865	108¼@109¼
Five-twenties, new issue	107¼@108
Five-twenties, 1867	107¾@108¼
Five-twenties, 1868	107¾@108¼
Ten-forties	105¾@106¼
Cy 6's	111¼@112¼

Course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113¾	113¾	112¼	..	1¾
" '62	109	109¾	109	..	¾
" '64	108¾	109¼	109	..	¼
" '65	108¾	109¾	109¼	..	½
New issue	107¾	108¾	108¼	..	½
" '67	108	109	108¼	..	¾
Coupons '68	108¼	109¼	108¾	..	½
10-40 coupons	107¾	107¾	106¾	..	¾
Cy 6s	113¾	112¾	112¾	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Show a little more life, but we can not call them active. City bonds are in some demand, but the supply on the market is small, and the transactions only in small sums.

We report sales of Shelby-county bonds and a few unfilled orders for small lots of Nashville railroad stock.

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets were very much excited to-day, and with the rapid advance of gold from 118 to 122¾, values were very much unsettled. With an advance in gold, flour and breadstuffs and some other articles, there is a sharp decline in U. S. bonds and other securities. The situation is evidently one requiring a large share of prudence and foresight, but it is quite impossible to predict the course of events. It will be well, however, to prepare for the worst; and should the war involve the great powers of Europe, as there are now just grounds for believing, the preparation cannot be commenced too soon.

WHEAT—The market is in an unsettled condition, and under the present excitement there is a probability that a good many who make haste to be rich will be grievously disappointed when they come to settle up their wheat speculations. As the case now stands, cautious operators are not likely to purchase largely to hold. The advance has been sharp to-day in New York and Chicago. The Liverpool grain market at 11 a. m. was quoted as follows: Flour, Western, 24s. Wheat, No. 2 Western, 10s@10s3d; winter red 11s; California white, 12s, Corn, No. 2, mixed, 34s. Oats 25s@25s5d Barley, 5s. The market here is active, and some sales of choice white were made at $1 40 per bushel. The highest price in New York to-day for white wheat was $1 60, and this, as will be seen by the following, does not warrant shipments. The price of wheat in the interior of Kentucky, along the line of railroads, is, per bushel $1 00 to $1 05; add 5 cents for commissions and 15 cts. per bushel freight and drayage to store and we have price per bushel here $1 22 to $1 27. Freight to New York to-day, per bushel, 33 cents; expenses in New York, per bushel, 12½c; making the cost per bushel there $1 67½ to $1 72½, which would show a loss, taking the highest quotations for white wheat, of from 7½ to 12½c per bushel.

It should be borne in mind that in this calculation we do not take into consideration loss in weight (which is considerable), the use of money, etc., all of which must be met before the operator can realize any profit. Winter wheat is lower in New York to-day than it was one year ago, and under the circumstances we are confident farmers will do well to sell their crops while remunerative prices are ruling; for, should the war in Europe close (and no one predicts that hostilities will be prolonged), the prices would at once recede.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance which is attached to the war between France and Prussia in its effects upon American financial and commercial interests. In New York the effect on the produce exchange was very decided. The Herald of Saturday says:

Flour and wheat met with a large demand for Great Britain and speculation. Flour sold to the extent of about twenty-five thousand barrels, for forward delivery, mostly in August, at $5 75 @6 00 for good shipping extra State, and these grades were 25 cents per barrel higher, but in other qualities the advance was not more than 10@15c. Holders of wheat experienced a severe disappointment. Prime qualities were not more than 2c higher, and soft samples would not readily bring any advance. The chief obstacle to the advance was the scarcity of ocean freight room. Nearly one-half the shipping in our harbor is under the German flag, and this has been suddenly thrown out of the market, and consequently neutral steamers obtained seven pence to Liverpool and nine pence to London, with every prospect of an advance to a shilling next week. This is a serious obstacle to the export movement in wheat, and will prevent any advance in prices. Pork and hog products became excited after 'Change and holders refused to name prices, professing to look for an advance of five dollars per barrel for pork. Petroleum declined nearly one cent per gallon, owing to the withdrawal of German orders. Tobacco was active early in the week, but the war news has brought business to a stand-still. Of metals, lead and spelter are a shade firmer.

The New York Times, under the caption of "Our Trade and the War," remarks:

Our grain-growers and produce dealers will realize advantages from the outset. They would have prospered this year even had peace been maintained. The certainty of short crops on that side created a certainty of remunerative prices on this. So far as these interests are concerned, the conflict begun by France and Prussia still further improves the prospect. The effect of short crops will be aggravated by disorganized labor, and by the waste which is inseparable from war. From the calamities the United States will derive profit.

The World expresses its regret that the merchant marine of the United States is in a condition which debars it from reaping the benefits which otherwise would flow to this country.

It says: The war, by crippling the commerce and raising rates of insurance, will throw a great amount of business into the hands of such neutral nations as possess the means of transportation. In former wars, we have enjoyed the full advantages of our neutral position, and have been among the chief carriers of the commerce of the world. In the great Napoleonic wars in the early part of this century, we laid the foundations of our subsequent maritime greatness by the profitable employment given to American merchant vessels by the interruption of European commerce. In the present war Great Britain will monopolize the advantages which we should share with her if our Government had not blindly ruined our shipping and reduced us to abject dependence on foreign vessels even for our own trade. Without ships for the transportation of our own merchandise, we are of course in no condition to profit by our neutrality, and grow rich as enterprising carriers for other nations. While we have been occupied in oppressing and humiliating the South and keeping alive the exasperating controversies which ought to have closed with the civil war, our maritime importance has dwindled under the blighting effects of bad legislation, until our improvident Government is suddenly awakened to a sense of national loss and insignificance by the shock of a great European war.

The New York Shipping List takes a wider survey of the subject, and, while admitting advantages, shows there are also disadvantages. It says:

The question of the probable effect of such a war upon this country has been very generally canvassed, and the conclusions reached are both varied and conflicting. It is conceded that in the event of prolonged hostilities the United States will be drawn upon freely for food materials, but in no other respect are we likely to reap any substantial benefits. Our European commerce will be seriously crippled by a contest involving three and perhaps more of the leading Continental powers. Numerous sources of commerce which are now tributary to our wealth and prosperity must, pending hostilities, be dried up, while, as regards the carrying trade, the American merchant marine is not in a position to derive any very substantial advantage from the temporary transfer of the carrying trade from the North German and French flags. The treaty of Paris of 1856 abolished privateering, and provided that the neutral flag should cover enemy's goods not contraband of war, and the enemy's flag should cover neutral goods not contraband of war. This treaty, to which France and Prussia are parties, relieves neutral and peaceful trade from many of the injurious consequences of war. But the United States have never agreed to this declaration, and can claim none of its benefits. Neither belligerent will be bound to respect the treaty, so far as our flag and property are concerned. That the result may be injurious to our commerce in competing with that of Great Britain cannot be doubted. The foreign trade now carried on under the American flag is, however, so limited that it cannot be much further reduced.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in its money article of Saturday, refers to the situation by remarking that the great interest for the moment is centered in the foreign advices, and few even of the wisest are able to satisfy themselves of its probable effect on financial affairs here. We have our own view, but it is not our province to forecast the future. We may say, however, that all extreme estimates of the bearing of the European struggle on our markets will prove wide of the truth on either side. It is probable that more has been already discounted than will be fully realized unless the war should reach enormous proportions, involving all the continent of Europe. There could never be a better time for this country so far as we may be called upon to supply the belligerents. Instead of a long period of speculations, the crisis has been reached at once. The season is propitious, our crops are large, the channels of communication are open, and the profits of the position we occupy have few drawbacks in any quarter.

The efforts of Wall-street bulls to advance the prices of gold have been to some extent successful, but not to the extent anticipated. Upon affairs in that renowned locality the Herald of Saturday says:

It is evident to every one that, with a war abroad, and with the prostration of the industries of the two greatest nations of Europe, our credit advances by comparison; hence the slow results which follow the efforts of the gold gamblers in Wall street to get up a sensation. As compared with ordinary times, the Gold Room is just now a busy place; but the most interested must confess that there is a lethargy in gold, and that the advance has been attained only by prodigious efforts and by immense speculative purchases. It is contrary to all logic that gold should be dearer, and that our national credit should depreciate with the Franco-Prussian war. The present flurry over, we shall behold the working of ... laws that govern the question of finance.

The effect upon cotton prices and prospective is referred to in the New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle of Saturday. It says:

It does not seem probable that the French and Prussian war will have any very material effect on the prices of cotton, and yet, so far as it may exert any influence, we should be inclined to think that the tendency (after the first shock has passed away) would be unfavorable. To be sure the interruption of the commerce might ... and a long war would impoverish the people, so that their consumption would necessarily be limited. But there is very little chance that the war will be long, and the increased consumption for army purposes (for an army is very wasteful) will more than make good any diminution in economic consumption among the people. Then, too, war on the continent will probably make all industries more active in England, giving the laboring classes there larger profits to spend on clothing. For these reasons, and for the further one that a higher range in the gold premium here, all other things being equal, gives us a higher currency price, we cannot look upon the European disturbance as unfavorable to the cotton trade.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool...bales	893,000	882,600
Stock in London	79,288	61,315
Stock in Glasgow	500	500
Stock in Havre	151,780	86,330
Stock in Marseilles	10,320	6,130
Stock in Bremen	24,310	11,640
Stock rest of Continent	50,000	15,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American)	79,000	26,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)	18,012	23,967
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe	422,000	714,000
Stock in U. S. ports	140,748	49,218
Stock in inland towns	50,686	2,339
Total	1,540,600	1,363,150

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 177,450 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	52	52
Butter, pkgs	..	..
Bacon, casks	78	124
Bacon, tcs	85	358
Bagging, pcs	150	75
Bale Rope, coils	..	4
Cement, bbls	..	1784
Candles, bxs	25	16
Coffee, bgs	..	42
Corn, ogs	408	25
Coal, bush	..	1250
Cotton, bales	414	484
Dried fruit	4	..
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	158	90
Feathers, ogs	44	87
Eggs, bxs and bbls	..	..
Flour, bbls	110	318
Furniture, pkgs	120	249
Hides, bdls	98	157
Hay, bales	..	42
Hogs, head	..	120
Horses, head	1	36
Iron, pig, tons	60	21
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	334	433
Lard, tcs	15	28
Lard, kegs	25	15
Malt, sks	266	..
Merchandise, pkgs	152	683
Mules, head	18	4
Nails, kegs	160	143
Oats, sacks	..	..
Offal, sks	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	..	1287
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Rags, bales	26	173
Rice, casks	..	2
Sugar, hhds	11	3
Sugar, bxs and bbls	216	80
Salt, bbls	..	214
Seeds, bags	4	9
Shingles, no	..	70000
Tobacco, hhds	273	454
Tobacco, boxes	117	116
Whisky, bbls	154	207
Wheat, sacks	682	100
Wool, sacks	3	..
Woodenware, pkgs	51	345

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in good supply, and are selling at from $1 50 to 2 50 per barrel, as to quality.

ALCOHOL—Is in moderate demand, and steady at $2 01@2 05 per gallon in barrel lots.

BARK—Prime chestnut oak commands $10@12 per cord, and is dull.

BEESWAX—Is steady with fair receipts, and good to choice lots are selling at 24@25c per pound.

BATTING—Is steady, and dealers are selling at 22@27c per pound for No. 1 and No. 2.

BUTTER—Country butter is in good demand, and prices are firm, and strictly choice finds ready sale at 22 to 24c; the range for the various grades is from 15 to 24c. The weather is so extremely hot that receipts are, with few exceptions, in bad order for selling. Western Reserve butter is steady and in fair demand at 24@25c per lb. We note sales 500 lbs country butter at 23c.

BAGGING—The market to-day opened steady, with a fair demand, and we continue to quote 2-lb hemp at 29½@30c, and 2¼-lb flax at 30@31c.

BAGS—A fair demand for grain bags is reported, and prices are steady. We quote 2-bushel at 42½@45c, 2½-bushel at 50@55c, and 3-bushel at 58@63c.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair request, and bolted commands $1@1 10 per bushel loose. Kiln-dried is steady at $4 75@5 per bbl.

COFFEE—Prices are steady, and, in the opinion of dealers, there is not likely to be an advance. We quote the various grades of Rio at 16½@20c for common to strictly choice, Laguayra at 22½@24c, Java at 26@28c, and Ceylon coffee at 24@25c.

CORN—Is in fair demand, and prices for prime to choice shelled are steady at $1 10@1 15 per bush, sacks included. Ear corn is steady at 90c@1 00 on arrival and from store.

CHEESE—A fair demand for Ohio factory is reported, and we quote at 11½@12½c per lb.

CANDLES—Prices are higher, with a good demand. We note a sale of 175 boxes at 14c. We quote full-weight candles at 18@18½c, 12-oz at 14@15c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 11½@13c.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND ROPE—Stocks are ample, with a fair jobbing demand. We quote No. 500 yarns at 15½@17½c; No. 600 13½@15½c; No. 700 at 11½@12½c per dozen. Pound yarns are held at 34@35c. Cotton rope and twine, carpet chain and candlewick are steady at 34@36c.

COTTON—The market continues quiet and depressed, with nothing of importance doing. We quote:

Middling	18
Low middling	17
Good ordinary	15 @15½
Ordinary	12½@13½

CEMENT—Sales to-day are reported of 1,784 bbls at $1 75 to 2 00 per bbl.

EGGS—Are in liberal supply, and we note sales of 300 dozen at 14@14c.

FLAXSEED—Is in fair demand, with light receipts; prime to choice lots command $1 80@2 00 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and dealers quote good to prime lots at 70@75c per lb on arrival.

FISH—The market is well supplied with mackerel, and we quote No. 1 medium at $22@23 per bbl; No. 1 kits at $2 75@3. White fish range from $8 50 to 8 50 for Nos. 2, 3 and 1. Herring are steady at $3 50@5 50 in bbls.

FLOUR—The market is firm and active. The advance in other markets is having its effect here, and still higher quotations are almost inevitable. We note sales to-day of 3,800 bbls on private terms for speculation, and 1,300 bbls within range of our quotations.

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 50@5 75
Extra, family	6 25@6 50
A No. 1	6 50@7 25
Fancy	7 50@8 00
Rye Flour	5 50@6 00

GINSENG—Is in moderate request, and prices range from 40@55c for inferior to strictly choice lots.

HAY—Is steady and in fair demand. Sales of timothy are made at from $17@20 per ton on the wharf and delivered in cars.

HEMP—Is firm, and prime to choice grades of rough dressed command from $180@200 per ton.

HIDES—The market rules steady, and receipts find ready sale. We quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 15@16c per lb, and green-salted hides at 8½@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are steady at 6½@7½c per lb, with a light demand.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are steady, with ample stocks. We quote bar iron at 3½@4½c per lb, coopers' hoop at 5½@6c; sheet at 5½@6½c; nail rod at 9@9½c. Steel ranges from 11c to 25c; steel plow slabs and wings, from 10@12c, and iron at 6@6½c.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and we quote oak sole at 38@39c, hemlock sole at 3[illegible], harness at 40@43c per lb, and bridles $54@72 per dozen.

LIME—Is steady at 90c@$1 per bbl.

LEMONS—Are firm at $15@16 per box.

MALT—Is steady and in fair demand. We note sales of 200 bush. fall at $1 41. 300 bush. spring at $1 05. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 40; spring $1 05@1 10; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 25.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices are steady and dealers are well supplied with all the popular brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs	57	@ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and ¼'s	80	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra 10 and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and ¼'s	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼'s	58	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, medium	60	@ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUP—Sirups are firm and dealers are selling the various brands at 40c to $1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses is steady, at 80 to 90c per gallon.

NAILS—We continue to quote 10d to 40d at $4@4 25 per keg. Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ¾, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—The market is steady with a fair local demand. We quote bran at $18; shorts at $20; middlings at $30; and shipstuffs at $35 per ton.

ONIONS—Prices are steady and sales are made at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

OILS—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote linseed at $1 08@1 14; lard oil at $1 15@1 30 for No. 1 and No. 2; coal oil at 25@27c.

OATS—Are in light local demand and we continue to quote at 58 to 63c in bulk, and 64@68c, sacks included. No new oats are coming in and the market is nominal.

POULTRY—Chickens are selling at from $2 75 to $4 per dozen for old and young. We note sales of 25 coz at $2 75.

POTATOES—The market is steady and well supplied. We quote at $1 50@2 75 per bbl on arrival and from store.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was very firm, with a moderate demand. The general excitement in relation to France and Prussia has not as yet produced any marked effect upon prices, though the tone of the market is stronger, and an advance may be expected.

MESS PORK—The market is firm at $30 50@31 per bbl. Rump pork is steady at $24@27.

BACON—The market rules firm and sales include 34 casks clear sides at 18¼@18½c, 153 casks clear rib sides at 17½@17¾c, 25 casks shoulders at 14½@14¾c.

BULK MEATS—Are firm and sales include 11 casks clear rib sides at 16¾c. We quote clear rib sides 16½@17c, clear sides 17½@17¾c, shoulders 17½@18½c.

HAMS—Hams are firm and in active demand. Sales to-day include 55 tierces at 23½@24½c for sugar-cured.

LARD—Is firm and more active. We note light sales of prime tierce at 17½c, and quote at 17½@17¾c, and keg at 18½@19c.

RYE—There is very little doing in rye, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote at 80 to 95c on arrival and from store.

RICE—Is steady, with ample stocks. We quote at 9 to 9¾c for Louisiana, Rangoon and Carolina rice.

STARCH—Is steady, with a good demand. We quote at 6¼@7½c for standard brands. We note sales 150 boxes at 6¾c.

SALT—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 85
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—Is steady. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6c.

SUGARS—The market rules firm, with a good demand. We note sales to-day of 30 hhds of New Orleans sugar at 11@12½c. We quote:

Choice	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]
Fully fair	11½@12
Fair	11½@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are firm, and have still further advanced. We quote:

Hard standard	[illegible]
A's	[illegible]
B's	[illegible]
Extra C	13 @14
C	[illegible]
C Yellow	[illegible]
Molasses sugars	[illegible]

ISLAND SUGARS—Are firm and in demand. We quote at 11½@12c. Porto Rico sugars are selling well and Crushed Island sugars and Cuba at 10½@11½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are steady. We quote at 8@8½c for tallow and [illegible] for grease.

TIN PLATE—Is steady and in fair demand. We quote I. C., 10x14, C. C. at $12; charcoal I. X., 10x14, at $15; I. C., 14x20, at $12, and I. X., 14x20, at $16 per box.

WOOL—Is quiet. We continue to quote unwashed at 28@31c, and tub-washed at 42@45c per lb on arrival.

WHEAT—The market is firm and active. Some new wheat is arriving for account of millers, and we quote the various grades of old red and white at $1 15@1 35 on arrival.

WHISKY—Raw is steady, with light sales at 97c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day opened quiet, with a feeling of distrust on the part of speculative buyers, owing to the European news, and prices are evidently weaker, although all descriptions of sound sweet manufacturing qualities are in demand, and prices showed little decline. Holders have confidence in the future of prices and will not press their stocks upon the market. The sales to-day aggregate 113 hhds.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 9 hhds Ballard county leaf at $10 25 to 12; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at $6 60.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 7 hhds Green river at $5 to 10; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 5 10; 1 hhd Metcalfe county common leaf at 7 50; 1 hhd Adair county do at 5 40; 1 hhd Simpson county do at 7 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 37 hhds: 5 hhds Breckinridge county, old, at $5 80, 7 90, 5 80 and 7 20; 4 do Taylor county at $5 95, 5 60, 9 60 and 6 40; 3 do Christian county at $7 70 and 9 50; 2 do Mason county at $4 60 and 10; 2 do Ballard county at $14 75 and $10 50; 2 do Trigg county at $4 75 and 5.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 38 hhds: 5 hhds Crittenden county leaf at $9 60, 8 90, 8 70, 8 80, and 9 60; 5 hhds Logan county leaf at $9 80, 9 10, 9 60, 8 40, and 8 60; 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $9 70, 8 40, 8 10; 2 do ... at $7 50, 8 30; 2 do ... and 8 70; 2 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at $7 10 and 5 40; 2 hhds Hancock county frosted leaf and lugs at $4 50 and 7 60; 2 hhds Green river frosted leaf at $5 60, 5 45, and 5 60; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $9 60 and 7 50; 3 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $7 10, 7 00, and 6 90.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 45 hhds: 5 hhds Ballard county leaf at $25, 20, 11, 11 10, 75, 10, 9 70, 9; 1 do Henderson county leaf, $24 50; 3 do Henry county leaf, $10 75, 7 60; 1 do Grayson county frozen, $5 70; 2 do Adair county common leaf, $8, 8; 2 do do lugs and frozen, $7 10, 5; 3 do Henry county lugs and frozen, $6 50, 5 30; 6 do Daviess county leaf, $9 30, 9 60, 8 50, 7 10, 7 60; 4 do do lugs and frozen, $6, 5 85, 5 80, 5 40; 2 do Henderson county common leaf, $8 10, 7 60; 1 do do trash, $6 60; 2 do Indiana lugs and frozen, $5 50, 4 70; 1 do Illinois common leaf, $8; 1 do Hardin county lugs, $5 20; 2 do Hart county common leaf, $8 50, 8; 2 do Metcalfe county frozen, $5 40, 4 60; 2 do Breckinridge county leaf, $9 20, 8 40; 2 do do frozen, $5 40, 4 60; 1 do Henderson county trash, $6 60.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, July 18, 1870.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle for the last three days have been light. Market about the same as last quotations. Demand good for nice, smooth butcher cattle, which sell readily at fair prices. We quote at from 3 to 3½c for inferior and rough; common, 4 to 4½c; good to the best grades of butcher stuff, 5 to 5½c, and for No. 1 and extra steers and heifers, 6 to 6½c. Some few sales at 6¾c. Shipping cattle sell, as to quality, at from 6½ to 7½c. None left over.

HOGS—Market firm and demand good, with a little upward tendency for good hogs. We quote for thin, light hogs 7 to 7½c; medium and half fat, 8 to 8½c, and for the best No. 1 heavy hogs, $8 60 to 8 85; extra hogs, in small lots to butchers, 9c. But few in pens unsold.

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock remains about the same as last reports, at from $1 to $1 50 per head for common and poor; medium to good $2 to 2 50, and by the pound for No. 1 good butcher sheep at 3 to 4c; heavy, well-fatted shipping sheep 4½c—very few of this class on the market. Lambs sell as to quality at from $1 50 to $2 50 per head for common, and for the best $3 to 4 00. But few in pens unsold.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened dull and sluggish this morning, with only 160 head on sale. This is less than one-half the number usually on the market for Monday. The market was well supplied with cattle during the last three days of last week, when the butchers bought freely, so to-day they did not need many to supply their customers. At this season of the year butchers depend upon their purchases from day to day. Now that the extreme hot weather has set in, when hundreds of people leave the city to find recreation at the watering-places, their absence has a powerful effect upon the market, which causes a dull, sluggish market, and seemingly there is not more than one-half the number used at this season of the year as in the fall or winter season. Most of the offerings were sold, and as there seems to be a light supply we look to see the present prices of cattle fully maintained. Most of the cattle brought to market are of the common and inferior qualities. But few choice or extra and no really fancy have been offered on this market for weeks. Louis Bills shipped some seven car loads during the last four days. They were large, heavy beeves, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 average, and cost from $6 75 to $7 50 per 100 lbs gross. We now give grades and prices: Fancy, none on sale. Choice to extra, weighing from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs, well fatted, such as are bought for prime east of here, sell at $6 50 to $7. Oxen well fatted sell at $5 to $5 50. Butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and steers, sell at $5 50 to $6 25. Second quality sell at $4 to $5, and common rough tailings sell at $2 50 to $3 per 100 lbs gross.

COWS AND CALVES—Sell, as to quality, from $30 to $60.

SHEEP—Common lots are slow sale at $1 00 to $2 00 per head. Heavy, well-fatted, weighing from 110 to 130 pounds, sell at $3 50 to $4 00. Lambs are in demand, and sell as to quality. We quote common at $1 50 to $2 50, and heavy, well-grown and well-fatted sell at $3 50 to $4 00 per head.

HOGS—The market is fair and the demand good, shippers are busy in shipping east, and they, with the butchers, keep the yards clear, and make the market active at $7@7 50 for light and $8@8 50 for medium, and choice heavy corn-fed, weighing 250 lbs and upwards, sell at $8 75@9 per 100 lbs gross.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:05 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:15 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:55 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	No. 15 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:20 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7 15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7 55 A. M.
2 20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:20 P. M.
10 50 P. M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	5:00 A. M.	[illegible]
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	[illegible]
On Sunday		[illegible]

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The railroad from Terre Haute, Indiana, to Indianapolis and St. Louis was opened for travel and freight on the 10th inst. This makes two rival lines from St. Louis east, both passing through Terre Haute.

The contract with J. Edwin Conant for the construction of the railroad from Lexington, Ohio, through Toledo to Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been approved by the city council of Toledo, by a vote of eleven to two.

During the month of June, this year, the earnings of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad were $122,000, a falling off of about $8,000, as compared with the previous month. The earnings for the year ending July 1st, were $1,381,086 82 against $1,085,394 45 for last year.

The St. Louis and Vicksburg packet company concluded arrangements on the 9th inst. for carrying through freight to Monroe, Louisiana, via their line and the North Louisiana and Texas railroad. This road running from Vicksburg to Monroe, a distance of ninety miles, was opened on the 4th inst.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company have ratified the lease between that company and the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver road and a branch to Lexington, Mo. The former road is a cut-off between Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Lawrence, Kansas, which will shorten the distance to Denver about twenty miles, and give St. Louis a shorter route to Southern Kansas.

A mortgage given by the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad to Lawrason Riggs, for $2,000,000 on the road-bed, rolling-stock and machinery of the road, was filed in the office of the County Recorder a few days ago. The mortgage required ten two-hundred dollar stamps. Under the State law, this mortgage was recorded in nine counties, that being the number of counties through which the road passes.

The Duluth Tribune learns from General Spaulding, who was at that place a few days since, that one thousand men will be at work on that end of the Northern Pacific railroad within ten days, and that work will soon commence upon the Crow Wing portion also. The General has just closed a contract with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company for the receiving at Duluth of all the iron necessary for the Northern Pacific. There seems to be no doubt but that the road will be completed to Red river in one year from the 1st of July.

Passengers leaving Louisville by the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis and Bee Line and New York Central railroads, taking the 7:15 a. m. train, have the advantage of a parlor car through to Cleveland, Wagoner car from Cleveland to Rochester and drawing-room car from Rochester to New York, being only one night out. Those taking the 2:20 p. m. train by the same route will go through to New York without change. Mr. John B. Robinson is the agent of the New York Central, with headquarters in this city, and will give all information desired to those wishing to go by this route.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES H. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Nt.	CLOSES. Day.	Nt.
Cin. & Eastern	8:30 A.M. 12:00 5:00 P.M.	10:30	3:15	10:00 12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	1:00	12:00
St. Louis				9:15
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.	10:30 10:30	7:00 A.M. 5:00 P.M. 7:00 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.				
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	3:30			12:00
Bardstown Branch	9:00		2:30	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boat	6:00		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sunday)				
New Albany	6:30 8:00		8:30 1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville Stg. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	11:30			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

Twelve or fifteen cases of sun stroke occurred at Baltimore within the last two days, five of which were fatal.

Sunday night a negro burglar entered the residence of D. W. Peabody, U. S. Revenue Collector at Nashville, and stole his pocket-book containing $600.

Thomas Hilson, of the firm of Hilson & Co., who absconded from Philadelphia, has been intercepted at Liverpool, and a compromise effected, he paying over part of the money.

Suit has been instituted in the Superior Court by the State of Maryland, against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to recover $250,000, one-fifth of the receipts from passenger travel on the Washington branch, from Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1870.

Extra News.

We shall issue a war extra of the COURIER-JOURNAL every afternoon, containing the full and reliable reports of the Associated Press. It will not be our purpose to issue this extra at a premature hour, but to fill it with the latest and most satisfactory intelligence. The news of the Associated Press, whose foreign agents are as conscientious as they are watchful, is held back as late as possible, in order to secure the greatest accuracy, and consequently does not reach us much before 3 o'clock p. m. We shall issue our extra as soon after that hour as it can be put in type.

THE GERMANS.

Mass Meeting in Beck's Hall—Sympathy for Germany.

The Germans assembled en masse at Beck's Hall last night to express their sympathies for the North German Confederation in the great conflict with France. Mr. Krippenstapel called the meeting to order, and, after electing Mr. Dembitz President, and Messrs. Stierlin and Fornitz Secretaries, the assembly listened to a speech made by Mr. Dembitz, who said that sympathies should not merely be expressed in words, but also in substantial aid for the Fatherland.

Various resolutions were proposed, and Mr. Krippenstapel moved the appointment of a committee of nine to draft resolutions, which was carried.

The committee reported resolutions to the effect that the forty thousand Germans of this city express their admiration for the statesmanship displayed by Count Bismarck in his action against French usurpation. That a committee of five be appointed to receive donations, either at once or as weekly contributions; said committee to consist of Dr. Von Donhoff, A. Brandeis, J. Dorn, W. Merz, E. C. Bohne.

It was also resolved to place subscription lists at Rufer's Hotel, Louisville Hotel, Turners' Hall, Beck's Hall and W. Grapper's Hotel, and in all the German banks of the city.

After passing resolutions of thanks to English papers favoring the cause of Germans the meeting adjourned until Monday next. $3,510 were subscribed at the meeting.

The meeting was largely attended and the applause which greeted Mr. Dembitz and other speakers were clear manifestations of the deep love of feeling of the Germans for the Fatherland.

Senator Revels' Lecture.

Senator Hiram Revels, of Mississippi, lectured to the colored people at Quinn chapel, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, last night. He was formerly pastor of the congregation worshipping in that place and his audience was principally composed of his acquaintances and former hearers. Though not large it was attentive and respectful. Three or four white persons were present.

Mr. Revels was introduced at a late hour, nearly nine o'clock, by Mr. Peter Clark, a prominent colored teacher of Cincinnati, who referred to the former connection of the lecturer with the church and spoke of his having been promoted to a much higher position in a political point of view. It was regarded as a greater honor to be a member of Congress, but he doubted whether the position was a higher one that that of the minister of the gospel.

Mr. Revels said he was glad to meet so many of the members of his former flock, and made a few appropriate remarks by way of introduction. He read his lecture, which had been very carefully prepared, and which he had studied sufficiently to render the delivery easy and somewhat gushing. He evidently has sought, in the preparation of his lecture, to give utterance to the greatest possible number of big words. His thoughts were so carefully clothed in high-sounding language that they were certainly lost to his humble hearers. It can hardly be said that his lecture did any good, for it was within the comprehension of a very small portion of his audience. It sounded well, and was doubtless an able lecture, highly creditable to the lecturer, or whoever wrote it, but it was thrown away upon his audience last night, and any further time he may spend in delivering it to the colored people will be lost. He aims to urge upon his race the importance of educating themselves, but he forgets that they are not sufficiently educated to understand what he is talking about. After all, perhaps he is right, for it would be unbecoming a Senator of the United States to use common-place language to express common-sense views. If this is his view of the matter, he has certainly acted well the part of a Senator in putting the words of his lecture together.

A Deplorable Occurrence—An Old Lady Drowned.

The house of Luke Cuniff, on the levee, between Second and Third streets, was the scene of a sad and fatal accident last night about 7 o'clock. His wife was putting the chickens to roost and fell into the deep water in the cellar and was drowned. She was not missed for an hour afterwards, until a little boy made a search for her and observed her clothes on the surface of the water. Assistance was called and the body of the poor woman was taken out, but life was extinct. Every possible restorative was applied, but in vain, the immortal spirit had left its tenement of clay forever. Mrs. Cuniff had lived there for several years, and was a very worthy woman.

The Hog Ordinance—Suits Against the City.

Hogs here, hogs there, hogs everywhere—about the streets yesterday. The hog ordinance is in force, and the boys made a gala day of it, driving up the stray hogs to the different pounds. But this wasn't all; it is said they drove up hogs that were not street-walking hogs, but decent and stay-at-home hogs. At least one man says somebody broke into his pen and took his hogs out and impounded them so as to get their dollar a hog reward. And another luckless fellow in the hog business swears they drove his hogs in from the country, put them in limbo and his pocket in jeopardy. They have notified the City Attorney that they will bring suit against the city, as they know of no other method to protect their rights.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

A gang of negroes met some white boys in battle array on Sunday night, near the corner of Walnut and Fifteenth streets. The whites were passing that way, and encountered the darkeys, who contested the right of way on the pavement, and a fight ensued. Knives and pistols were drawn, and rocks also were used. One negro was badly cut, and a white man was knocked in the head with a rock. Several on each side were bruised, but this was the extent—nothing more. No arrests were made, and we have, therefore, no further particulars.

BASE BALL.

Holt, Jr., vs. Eagle.

A large and enthusiastic crowd were in attendance yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the Holt Juniors, of Newport, and the Eagles; and we were glad to notice so many ladies in the stand. The Eagles, smarting under the defeat they received at Cincinnati, by the Junior Red Stockings, entered into the game with the determination to redeem themselves. They did it, too, and if they continue to play in future games as they did in this, they can give an interesting game to any nine in the country, whether professional or amateur. If the citizens only knew how a large attendance stimulates a club there would certainly be a greater disposition to encourage this popular game. A big attendance never fails to stimulate the Eagles to do their best, and we are sure that the crowd of people assembled at Cedar Hill yesterday had much to do with winning the game for the Eagles. By their applause they cheered the boys on, and the result was that a nine that had beaten the Red Stocking Juniors, was overwhelmingly defeated.

The principal features of the game on the part of the visitors, was a pretty, running foul-bound catch by Turner in the first inning. A running fly catch by Grant in the second, and a pretty foul catch by Smith in the fifth. Buchanan, in center field, captured three or four flies.

Only one misplay was made by the Eagles throughout the game—a wild throw by Bayless. With the exception of this their fielding was faultless. It seemed that no matter where the Holts knocked the ball, some sharp Eagle was there to snatch it. Booth and Bayless excelled in bases on hits, they doing some of the heaviest batting of the evening. Bayless made a home run for which he was loudly applauded. Third base hits were numerous by the whole nine. Booth was the right man in the right place. The Holts batted him with difficulty. His pitching was more regular than any other previous game. Osborne caught through the nine innings, and as something remarkable, was not hurt. Muir played first base without muffing a ball. Bayless, Walworth, and Bodley played in their respective positions excellently. Todd and Graham had nothing to do. Anderson succeeded in capturing two flies.

The Holts are a fine looking lot of young men and play well. They have no cause to be ashamed of their defeat, as the Eagles had their blood up and played well. Below we give the

SUMMARY.

EAGLE.	O.	R.	HOLT, JR.	O.	R.
Bodley, 3 b	3	6	Buchanon, c. f	3	2
Muir, 1 b	3	6	Seddens, r. f	4	0
Booth, p	1	8	Richardson, l. f	4	0
Anderson, c. f	4	5	Smith, s. s	4	0
Todd, l. f	4	5	Payne, 1 b	3	0
Graham, r. f	3	6	Turner, 3 b	2	1
Bayless, s. s	3	5	Grant, 2 b	3	0
Osborne, c	1	6	Prather, c	3	0
Walworth, 2 b	5	3	Ferris, p	2	0
Total	27	50	Total	27	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Eagle	2	0	6	9	8	11	3	8	3	—50
Holt, Jr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Umpire—Mr. Sullivan, Falls City Base Ball Club.

Scorer for Eagle—W. G. Booth.

The Holts intended to play the Falls City Club to-day, but after their disastrous defeat by the Eagles they concluded to take the first train for home. As they left last night, of course the game announced between them and the Falls City will not take place to-day.

FALLS CITY VS. PICKED NINE.

The Falls City Club will play a picked nine at Cedar Hill this afternoon. We hazard nothing in promising that it will be a much closer and better contested game than the one played yesterday between the Holts and Eagles.

LOUISVILLE B. B. CLUB VS. EAGLES.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the members of the old Louisville B. B. Club—good players all—have challenged the Eagles for a match game, which will be played at Cedar Hill on Saturday afternoon next:

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 18, 1870.

To W. H. Anderson, Prest. E. B. B. C.:

We, the undersigned, members of the old "Louisville B. B. C. Nine," challenge you to a game of base ball, to be played at such time as you may designate.

Theo. Tracy, A. G. Booth,
Jno. W. Dickens, Frank Anderson,
Ed. Coleman, James Lyman,
Arch. Quarrier.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 18, 1870.

Messrs. Tracy, Booth, &c.:

GENTS—Your challenge is received, which we accept, and would designate next Saturday, July 23d, as the day on which to play.

Respectfully, W. H. ANDERSON,
Prest. E. B. B. C.

HARVARDS VS. EAGLES.

We hear that the famous Harvards are to play the Eagles on Thursday next. If such is the fact we presume the announcement will be officially made to-morrow.

A game of base ball was played at Woodlawn race course Saturday, between the Pewee Valleys and the Farmers, in which the former won by a score of 46 to 7.

HARVARDS VS. RED STOCKINGS.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The game between the Harvards and Red Stockings excited much interest. But for the injury to Goodwin, the Harvard pitcher, in the first inning, it is probable that the Red Stockings would have been defeated. Goodwin was struck by a ball and knocked down. He pitched through the inning and then fainted. He is not seriously hurt. The following was the score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Harvards	0	3	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	—17
Red Stockings	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	8	—20

The Harvards remain and play the Mutuals on Wednesday.

GOLD IN KENTUCKY.

A Series of Rich Mines Said to Have Been Unearthed in Oldham County.

The town of Lagrange, in Oldham county, thirty miles from this city, was all agog yesterday over the news that gold had been discovered about four miles from that place in the suburbs of the village of Ballardsville. Late in the afternoon two well known and reliable gentlemen arrived in this city bringing this important news to the owner of the farm and confirming the report.

It seems that about a year ago Mr. H. H. Neal, of this city, bought a piece of land containing fifty acres, in the vicinity of Ballardsville, paying for the same the sum of $3,000. Subsequently, abandoning the scheme which induced him to make the purchase, Mr. Neal offered it for sale at the cost price, and it has been on the market for some time. Last spring parties came to him for permission to quarry rock in a woodland portion of this tract. Permission was granted, and the rock, large quantities of which were removed, was used in constructing a turnpike in the vicinity. The workmen had several times remarked on an unusual vein of yellowish matter that was found in the rock, but the thought that it was anything of value never entered their minds. Very recently, however, this was examined carefully by a scientific person and found to be gold. Gold nothing less than the precious, pure, yellow metal itself. This discovery was made about three or four days ago, and it seems the workmen have been endeavoring to keep the secret within their own little circle. But it leaked out bit by bit, till presently the news went flying like wildfire throughout the neighborhood and county that a rich gold mine had been discovered in their very midst. As a consequence the people flocked to the vicinity in multitudes. A field of oats which occupied a part of the farm, but which was rented and cultivated by Colonel John Fible, was overrun by the mad multitude, and totally destroyed. In some places of it they are now digging, and the field that the other day was one dense cloud of waving grain is now a jagged and scarred tract of bare land, full of deep holes and pitfalls.

Mr. Neal bought this piece of land from David Fible, Esq., of Eminence, and he and Major Wright, of the firm of Wright & McDowell, of this city, were the gentlemen who came down yesterday and conveyed to Mr. N. the news of his good fortune. Mr. Neal will go to Oldham county to-day to look after the matter.

DEATH IN JAIL.

The Demon Drink—A Physician Dies After an Hour's Confinement in Prison.

On Sunday Dr. Thos. J. Owens registered his name at the National Hotel, and at that time he was so sane that nothing strange was seen in his actions. He remained there during the night, and yesterday the attention of the proprietors was directed to his conduct. He would go into the street and dodge into a store and then out; cross the street and then return and lie down on a settee, and then jump again and start out. He was evidently laboring under a state of high nervous excitement, with every indication of mania-a-potu, and they concluded it would be best to have him placed where he could neither injure himself nor any one else. The private watchman of the hotel started with him to the jail, but before he reached there he became insensible, and was carried into the prison entirely helpless. Mr. Thomas, the deputy jailer, was told that he was drunk, but he had a mattress put out in the large hall, where it was cool, and made two of the prisoners fan and watch over him.

After he had laid for a short time one of the prisoners called for Mr. Thomas, and said he believed the man was dying. Mr. Thomas sent at once for Dr. Pope, the jail physician; but when he arrived the man was almost gone, for he died in five minutes afterward. The coroner was notified and held an inquest. Judge George W. Johnston was present, and testified that deceased was his nephew; that he lived at present at Mound City, Ill., and came to this city about two weeks ago to get some money that was due him. He obtained it, and Judge Johnston thought he had gone home until he was notified of his death. Dr. Owens had $113 40 in his pocket-book, and a check for baggage at the National Hotel, all of which was taken charge of by Dr. R. A. Shadburne, coroner of Jefferson county. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he died from causes unknown to the jury, but, as there was a box of opiate pills found on his person, it was the opinion that he had taken an overdose, but unintentionally. It was the opinion of Dr. Pope, also, that his death resulted from the effects of a narcotic. The coroner telegraphed his family to know what disposition should be made of his remains.

A Boy's Leg Hurt.

Yesterday morning a serious accident occurred at the corner of Fourth street and the levee. Willie Greusling, a little son of Andy Greusling, was setting on a pile of brick looking at the Zouave picnic party which had assembled in that vicinity awaiting the arrival of the ferry-boat James Thompson to take them up the river. The band of music accompanying them commenced playing, which frightened a pair of mules attached to a dray. They started up Fourth street in a run, the dray striking the brick and leg of the boy at the same time. The calf of the little boy's leg was fearfully mangled. Dr. Scott was called in and dressed the wound. As no bones were broken the Doctor thinks with proper attention the boy will soon recover.

Arrival of Troops.

A detachment of 100 United States soldiers, under the command of Captain Brent, arrived last night by the Short Line road, en route for Nashville. From that place they will be sent to various points in the South. They belong to the 16th infantry.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

HOTEL REVELS.

GEN. MARMADUKE is at the Galt.

BLACK BETTY took out six passengers yesterday.

AT the School Board last night the gas was very troublesome, and it was necessary to substitute candles.

THERE is to be a foot-race at Greenland race course to-morrow, between two young men of this city, for a small wager.

MR. W. C. BINKARDS, railway ticket agent at Willard Hotel, leaves the city to-day for a trip of recreation through the Northern States.

THE jail had Jos. Williams for stealing a watch and chain; Geo. Finney, Darby Lee, Hiram Fields and John J. Todd for drunkenness, last night.

THE Democratic candidates announce in another column a series of appointments for public speaking, extending from to-morrow night up to the election.

THE Market-street Horse-car Company laid a switch at the intersection of First street yesterday, for the purpose of running cars to the ferry landing hereafter.

IN the case of John Heline for cutting Wallace Collins, on Sunday afternoon, examination was waived in the City Court and the witnesses were recognized to go before the grand jury.

YESTERDAY morning a considerable row occurred at "Sixty-six" Third street, between a party of French and German citizens, about the war in Europe. Nothing serious resulted, however.

DURING the game of base ball at Cedar Hill yesterday, Mr. Bayless, the short stop for the Little Eagles, was presented with a handsome bouquet, accompanied with the name of the lady donor.

A DIFFICULTY occurred in a house of ill-fame on Marshall street yesterday afternoon, between John Tapkin and Mollie Snyder, in which the latter was slightly cut about the face. Tapkin was arrested.

MAJOR WILLIAM CLARK, Col. Baxter Smith and Gen. Ewell, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana; Hon. W. N. Sweeney and Hon. Jo. H. Lewis, members of Congress from this State, are at the Galt House.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN put in an appearance among Market streets, last night, on his old newspaper dodge. He was not successful, as the police were watching him closely.

ON Saturday night last, Mr. Len. G. Herndon, a deputy constable, gave his wife $60 to put away for safe keeping. She put it in the rag-bag. When she went to look for it yesterday the rag-bag and money both were gone.

JANE STEWART, colored, was tried before Justices Matlack and Clements yesterday morning on the charge of stealing $50 from Mrs. Richardson, of Springfield, Mo. The charge was not sustained and the girl was discharged.

COMPLAINTS are made that huge piles of brick and lumber are allowed to obstruct Fourth street below the City Hotel. Aside from their being an obstruction to pedestrians they are really dangerous and should be removed forthwith.

THE heat continues, and yesterday was even more excessive than the day before, but it was tempered with a breeze that relieved suffering humanity. The mercury showed 96, which will do for high. There were rumors of several cases of sunstroke, but we believe they were unfounded.

POLICE station No. 2 had the following occupants last night: James Williams, colored, obtaining goods by fraud from Sarah McAllister; Geo. Nichols, Pat Madden and Wm. Ross, drunkenness; Henry Kersey, abuse of family; Wm. Grumer, stealing $30 from J. S. Griffin, and Chas. Gilmore, deserter.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S warrants for the pardon of Joseph Glazebrook, Buford Kennett, Wm. Gray, John D. Clark and Enoch Chowders, sentenced to eleven months' confinement in the county jail and fined $25 each, for an assault on a negro, were received yesterday by General Murray. Also, the pardon of Thomas J. Evans, sentenced to six months' confinement and fined $1,000, for illicit distilling, was received yesterday.

SEXTON WM. WHITE.

Serious Charges Preferred Against Him—He is to be Tried by the Board of Aldermen.

Charges of a serious character having been made against Mr. Wm. White, Sexton of the Western Cemetery, Mayor Baxter brought them to the attention of the lower board through a message which embraces the testimony. And that body acted on it promptly and sent the case before the Board of Aldermen for trial in accordance with the charter. The board ordered the trial for Monday night, and in the meantime the accused will be notified to be in attendance with counsel. The message of the Mayor is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, July 18.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN—It becomes my duty to bring charges against Wm. White, sexton of the Western Cemetery, for conduct unbecoming a public officer and a gentleman.

It was represented to me this morning by Mr. Neff and Mrs. Henry Detchen, that daughters of theirs of tender age had been subjected to personal indignities in the said cemetery by the sexton, Mr. White. The parents of the children naturally feel very much outraged, and on the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a court, becoming satisfied as to the truth of the charges, the dismissal from office of the offending party should immediately follow. I bring the charge on the personal statements of the parents, and on the strength of the affidavits of the girls themselves, which is herewith inclosed, and in which the charge seems to be substantiated beyond doubt. The whole matter is referred to your honorable body for proper action. Respectfully,

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY. } ss.

Lorena Neff this day personally appeared before me, and on oath states that on the 8th day of July, 1870, she, with two other girls, was invited into the grave-yard on Jefferson street by the sexton, William White, and that he, the said White, put his hands under the affiant's clothes and undertook to take improper liberties with her person.

Also, at the same time and place, Ida Neff, who states on oath that on the 8th day of July, 1870, Wm. White, sexton at the Jefferson-street grave-yard, invited her into the grave-yard, promising to give her some flowers, and that he, the said White, while in the grave-yard, put his hand under her dress and endeavored to take improper liberties with her person.

Also Ida Detchen, who, after being duly sworn, states that the foregoing statements of Ida Neff and Lorena Neff have been read to her, and that said statements are true, and that the said White, on the same occasion, took the same liberty with her.

LORENA X NEFF, her mark.
IDA X NEFF, her mark.
IDA X DETCHEN, her mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, in due form of law, by Lorena Neff, Ida Neff, and Ida Detchen, this 15th of July, 1870.

SAMUEL MATLACK, J.P.J.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

Liederkranz.

The following is the programme of the entertainment of this society this evening, at Woodland Garden, Mr. Wm. Pisto being the director:

Overture "Oberon" ... Weber.
Great Western Star Band.
"Beim Sonnenuntergang" ... Gade.
Gemischter Chor mit Orchesterbegleitung.
"Die Thräne" alto solo ... Stigelin.
Miss Kahr.
"Trinklied," Mannerchor ... Otto.
"Der Lustige Figaro," quodlibett ... Hamm.
Western Star Band.
Kellog Waltz, solo soprano ... Arditti.
Mrs. M. Schmidt.
Brautgesang, Gemischter Chor mit Orchester ... Billeter.
Lucia di quest anima, soprano solo ... Donnizetti.
Mrs. Davis.
Finale "Lurline" ... Wallace.
Gemischter Chor mit Orchesterbegleitung.

Filomeno's Next Concert.

Signorita Josefina Filomeno, the distinguished Chilian violinist and pianist, who is without doubt one of the most finished and remarkable artists of the day, is to give a grand concert on Friday evening next at Weisiger Hall, on which occasion she will be assisted by Signor Salcedo, the admirable performer on the cornet-a-piston, and Mr. Henry Farmer, the delightful flutist. It is earnestly hoped by the friends of art that the beggarly array of empty benches to which Filomeno played at the last two concerts will not offend the eye of the real lovers of music this time, by affording such a contrast as was presented between the meager audiences that listened to Filomeno and the crowded and fashionable houses that greeted Bryant's Minstrels when the weather was equally as warm. It would be a reproach upon the musical culture and appreciation of our city that a company of negro minstrels should be able to attract a large and better audience than a first-class artist like Filomeno.

CITY BUSINESS.

Beautiful Engravings.

Mr. D. H. Horner, a gentleman representing the DeForest Fine Art Association, called on us this morning and exhibited several specimen prints of fine steel-plate engravings, which will be offered here through the medium of canvassing agents. "Belshazzar's Impious Feast," a scene representing the moment when the Prophet Daniel explains to the terror-stricken King the mysterious writing on the wall, is very fine and a rare production of art. It will be admired by all who see it, and it well merits public patronage. We hope Mr. Horner and his agents will meet with good success in our city.

The Last Drink.

Yesterday afternoon, a German laborer named Jacob Sewerbeck, boarding on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, went into the Kentucky Malt House, which adjoins his boarding-house, and, after drinking two glasses of beer, suddenly fell dead. He had been working in the sun all day, and it is thought the sudden change from heat to the cool beer-cellars, and drinking so much of the beverage, were the causes of his sudden demise. The Coroner was notified, and inquest No. 103 was held upon the body, and a verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered.

Match Game of Billiards.

A match game of billiards was played at Brunswick Hall by M. Beck and George Griffy against Charles Godshaw and Louis Kuntz. The game was five hundred points, and was won by Beck and Griffy by 158 points. Griffy made the biggest run, 100 points, and Beck made 75 points, which was next best. Kuntz made 69 at one run, but Charley Godshaw was in hard luck.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Earnings.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the branches owned by the company, for the month of June last, and the corresponding month of 1869, were as follows:

1870, June estimate ... $199,[illegible]
1869, June ... 190,[illegible]

Increase ... $ 9,[illegible]

The Park Ordinance.

The park question is settled, at least so far as the City Council is concerned. It will be submitted to a vote of the people at the August election, and they will elect whether or not Louisville shall have a system of parks.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Mr. C. Howard resigned the fire department.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them.—D. O'Hare, 162 Main street.

Universal Reputation.

New queensware, British ½ hose, gents' underwear, china toys, &c. The cheapest store in the city, No. 66 Fourth street.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ Some of the handsomest building sites in the city will be sold at auction this afternoon at 5 o'clock. They are located on First, Breckinridge, and College streets. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of meeting of stockholders of Bank of America, in another column.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Handsome lots at auction to-day at 5 o'clk. See advertisement. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ On Tuesday afternoon, July 19th, a large number of handsome lots, located on First, Breckinridge and College streets, will be sold at auction by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hear what an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Judicial Candidates at Calhoun.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CALHOUN, MCLEAN COUNTY, July 16.

The debate here yesterday between Judge Williams and Hon. Wm. Lindsay lasted about three or four hours, and was conducted with courtesy and the best of feelings and humor and was really one of the most entertaining we have had for many years. The crowd was kept in a convulsive state of laughter by both speakers. Their sallies and wit and sharp points were, in fact and reality, amusing.

The points in discussion were such as have been usual in their other speaking, as I see from the letters published in your excellent paper, which have been very interesting, particularly to the people of this county and along Green river generally.

Our people have not yet really settled on this election. The nomination of so young a man has been regarded with disfavor here, still he is evidently a young man of speaking capacity, but lacks the solidity and learning of his competitor, Judge Williams.

The Democracy are so much divided as to secure a majority to Judge Williams in this county. Of this I think there is but little doubt.

MCLEAN.

The Judicial Candidates at Hartford.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

HARTFORD, Ohio Co., Ky., July 15.

Yesterday our village was refreshed by the joint discussion of Hon. Wm. Lindsay, the Democratic nominee, and Judge Williams, the independent Democratic candidate for Judge of the Appellate Court.

Judge Lindsay led off in a defense of his Senatorial record, which Judge Williams assails, and then turned prosecutor on Judge Williams' political record, and with great good humor entertained the crowd for an hour and a half. He urges that Williams has no more claims on the Republican or colored voters than he has, and that there is no more reason for their voting for the one than the other.

Judge Williams began by giving a very intelligent account of the duties and responsibilities of this office, and the great amount of experience and legal learning necessary to their proper discharge. The extravagance and demoralization of public affairs were then exhibited, and Lindsay's complicity in the improper conversion of the sinking fund—money to the amount of a million of dollars—unfolded.

Each party exhibited the greatest good humor in their debates, not an angry word being said by either, and whilst each pitches into the other's public and political record with the greatest freedom, it is done in such a manner as not to be offensive. It would be well for local candidates to imitate those men running for the highest offices in the State.

The ineligibility and incompetency of Lindsay are prominent subjects of controversy between them, and both argue their cause well. Williams, however, has the plain letter of the Constitution on his side, and drives his advantage with power and telling arguments, and has this great advantage, that, if Williams' charge is questioned, Lindsay's, to say the least, is doubtful, and I think certainly against him. Williams will get a prominent Democratic vote in this county, and will certainly carry it, but his majority is variously estimated from 100 to 500. I think it will be about 300, and not over 400.

The Republicans have a full ticket, and are well organized, with good prospects of success.

HARTFORD.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 19.

Contrary to expectation, Mrs. J. W. I-grigg is improving.

Samuel McGonnigal is engaged in enumerating the school children of Jeffersonville.

Council convenes this evening to hear the report of the Committee on Equalization.

The remains of Thomas Carse are lying at New York, and cannot be brought West until fall.

John W. Link, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court at Madison, is spending a few days in our city.

The Degree Temple, I. O. G. T., will have an important meeting this evening. A full attendance is very much desired.

Col. Shuler, Warden of the State Southern Prison, is making arrangements to do the cooking for the convicts by steam.

A Republican, cram full of corn juice, yesterday requested us to give his name as 'lectioneering among the niggers for Marshal.

Two disorderly offenders appeared at the bar of the City Court yesterday, and were fined and costed jointly in the sum of $13 50. One went to the rock pile and the other stayed.

Port Fulton has hitherto led all the towns in Southern Indiana in heavy boys, and she now proposes to beat them in heavy girls. Miss Spencer resides in Port Fulton. She is only eleven years of age, and weighs one hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

The Young Men's Debating Society, of Jeffersonville, has changed its night meetings from Friday to Thursday night. Next Thursday evening the question for debate will be "Is a knowledge of commercial law essential to a business education?"

The attention of the Council is, by request, called to the condition of Seventh street, between Ohio and Indiana avenues, where there is a large pond of water extending all the way across the street, entirely blockading it. As it is the shortest way to the western portion of the city from that neighborhood it is quite essential that the street should be repaired.

John Moffit, the temperance lecturer of Canada, passed through the city yesterday, en route for Canada, from Middle Tennessee. Since he lectured here last April Mr. Moffit has struck a streak of luck. By speculating in the stock of the Tennessee Lead Company he has made forty-five thousand dollars. He will settle in Middle Tennessee, near Cowan, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

The juries for the August term of the Criminal Court have been drawn as follows: Grand Jury—Fountain North, Andrew Crum, William Nichols, Ben. Hawkins, Samuel Cously, Silas Buchannan, David Huckleberry, J. O. Hornady, Peter John, O. McClure, John Briggs, Thomas Trelore. Petite Jury—Howard, Johnston, Tilford Prather, John Beggs, J. S. Ryan, Moses Poindexter, Henry Whitson, John A. Bower, N. Erringer, S. D. Floor.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, July 18.

John T. Neil, Wilhina Bell, George Smith, Mattie Fisher, Lizzie Owens, Charles Collins, Joseph Henry, James Manning, Lee Barmore, —— McKenzie, Wm. Bogan, John Dapp, Wm. Crandall, Mary A. Roberts, —— Bahen and Pat. Riley were fined $5 each for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Mike Herrick, Lewis Smith, Henry Mills and Ellen Brady, drunkenness; discharged.

Louis Frey, Henry Lauer, B. Brannon and Sam. Cross, disorderly; continued.

James Thomas, assault on M. Horrigan; continued.

Pat. Docy, assault on Dan. McCue; suspended.

A. Schwitzer, interfering with police while making an arrest; continued.

Pat. Wheeler, shooting at, without wounding, Alice Brown; suspended.

Two small boys, bathing in river; dismissed.

Thos. Bays, stealing sundries from Geo. Koch; bond forfeit.

Hannah Cargrove, assault on Hannah Sullivan; continued.

Elizabeth Private and Belle Harris, stealing a pocket-book and $34 from Jos. Bibb; continued.

John Heline, cutting Wallace Collins; continued.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. R. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. John Devine, housebreaking. Verdict—Confinement in the penitentiary for one year and nine months.

Same vs. John Smith and John Keller, larceny. Verdict—"We, the jury, find the defendants guilty as charged in the indictment, but cannot agree as to the time of confinement."

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last night was very pleasant. Several of the delegates to the recent convention at Indianapolis were present, but so much time was taken up in planning Christian work for the Young Men's Christian Association that the report of the delegates was laid over. A special meeting was appointed to receive it next Monday night, when the public will hear all about what was said, done, planned and enjoyed at Indianapolis. The meeting will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Central Market building. They are open every day till 10 p. m., and visitors are always welcome.

A Sad Case.

The Chief of Police has been notified by the New Orleans authorities of the abduction of a child, 17 months old, daughter of Mr. Thomas Digby, of that city. She is an only child, and was taken from her home on the 7th of June by a mulatto woman. Nothing has since been heard of her. The parents offer $500 reward for her recovery, and the Governor of Louisiana offers an additional $1,000, and several societies have contributed to swell the reward to about $3,500. It is thought that she might possibly have been brought in this direction.

Broadway to be Extended.

The Council last night passed the ordinance opening Broadway from Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth street. Broadway is 120 feet in width, and one of the most magnificent streets in the world.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 19.

Addie Knapp and Mary L. Smith have received license to marry.

The permanent survey of the St. Louis Air-line commences to-day.

Charles W. Boynton has been appointed Assistant Engineer of the Air-line.

August Bradley, of the firm of Bradley, Peck, & Co., returned from Boston on Sunday.

Elder Shaw is continuing his meetings in the Christian church nightly. The interest is increasing.

There was one case of cholera morbus in the Sixth ward yesterday which will probably prove fatal.

Officer Andrew McBarron yesterday arrested two negroes for fighting and a negro and white man for drunkenness.

Mayor Hart had one liquor case and one disorderly before him yesterday afternoon. Five liquor cases are docketed for this morning.

The public sentiment of New Albany seems to side with Prussia in the present contest. The Germans and French are of course divided.

The draymen of New Albany, be it said to their credit, always take care of their craft in case of a misfortune. Recently, they have by general contribution, purchased horses for several of their fellow-draymen who have lost their horses by accident. Yesterday a petition was circulating among them for subscriptions to purchase a horse for one of the craft named John Flora.

The Ledger of last evening had the following items: Judge Bicknell has gone to Morgan county to hold a special term of the Circuit Court. The funeral of Mr. George W. Tuley was largely attended from Wesley Chapel on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday the thermometer reached 96 and 97 yesterday. Elder Shaw immersed two candidates on Sunday night.

Some citizens are desirous that the credit due the people of New Albany for the work they have performed in beautifying the National Cemetery should not be given to another. The Ledger, in speaking of the condition of the cemetery, gives Capt. Smith credit for setting out 1,350 evergreens, 100 elms, maples, and other shade-trees. We are requested to state that those evergreens and trees were furnished by the people of New Albany and put out under the superintendence of Captain Daniel M. Taggert. It is likely that the statement of the Ledger grew out of some misapprehension, as we don't think that either the editors of the Ledger or Captain Smith intended to appropriate the credit for any person not entitled to it.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Council met in regular session last evening. Present, Mayor Hart, and Councilmen Davis, Johnson, Hubbert, Fawcett, Horn, Vernia, Winstandley, Stoy, Jackson, Williams and Townsend.

Councilman Stoy stated that the contractor for the digging of a cistern on Sycamore, in the First ward, had failed to commence the work.

The Mayor said the contractor stated that the unfavorable weather had prevented the commencement of the work.

On motion of Mr. Davis the contract was declared annulled, and the Mayor was authorized to advertise for bids to build the cistern above referred to.

Mr. Vernia called attention to repairs necessary for the market houses. The repairs were ordered to be made.

The Chairman of the Committee on Market-houses recommended that when the market-stalls be rented to the highest bidders, the north-side stalls to be used for meats, and the south-side stalls for fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Hubbert moved that the Market-house Committee be instructed to bring in an ordinance according with the recommendation above mentioned.

The City Attorney having prepared an ordinance to suit the case, the same was read without reference to the committee. It did not provide for the selling the stalls at auction.

The question of passing the ordinance gave rise to the usual lengthy discussion on the different ways of conducting the market affairs.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend the ordinance to instruct the Market master to rent the stalls to the highest bidder, the price not to be less than that now regulated by ordinance.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Townsend moved to lay the ordinance on the table. Lost.

The ordinance passed its third and final reading.

Mr. Stoy offered a resolution to instruct the Ordinance Committee to bring in an ordinance forbidding anybody to tie up calves or to fasten them in market in any other cruel manner.

Mr. Townsend objected, that being out of the regular order of business.

Mr. Stoy withdrew the resolution.

Liquor licenses were granted to John O'Donnell and John McIntyre.

The Committee on Wells and Pumps recommended that $25 be appropriated for the repairing of the well at Ninth and Poplar streets. Adopted.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads and Turnpikes to inquire into the expediency of appointing by ballot three commissioners to appraise the damages and benefit arising from the passage of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad through the city to its junction with the Jeffersonville railroad.

Mr. Hubbert wanted to know who the parties are desiring damages.

Mr. Davis said nearly all the parties living on the line of the road, and mentioned quite a number by name.

Mr. Winstandley said that the resolution looked like the city acknowledging that some have resulted. This committee, perhaps, would assess a certain per cent. of damages on all the property lying along the line of the road, and he wished it understood that he would do nothing, anything that would acknowledge the liability of the city for damages by the fact of a railroad passing in front of their property. The Supreme Court has decided that the passage of a railroad train by a house does it no more damage than a train of wagons passing by it for the same time.

Mr. Davis said he was merely performing his duty to his constituents. He contended that by the language of the ordinance, the city is bound to pay all damages that have resulted above $6,000, and furthermore that it promises the city will assess the damages. Mr. Winstandley had said he would not vote for allowing damages. They must get it through the courts. He would acknowledge no liability. If the Council sided with the gentleman, let it say so, and he would insure the gentlemen that there will be plenty of law-ing. Mr. Davis further contended that the gentleman's position about the Supreme Court was erroneous.

[illegible] it would be inviting the people to think up their damages. He contended that where a railroad passed before a piece of property, it does not damage it in the ordinary sense of the term. It might be inconvenient, but it did not decrease the price of the property.

The resolution being put to its passage, the vote resulted: Ayes—Davis, Horn, Jackson, Johnson, Townsend, Williams. Nays—Fawcett, Hubbert, Stoy, Virnia and Winstandley.

The Franklin engine-house company asked for a better bell.

G. H. Barnett petitioned a liquor license.

J. B. Ford & Co. asked the grading of Upper Eleventh street, between Spring and Market. Mr. Winstandley presented an ordinance to comply with the prayer of the petition, asking its adoption without reference.

The ordinance was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Gilbert and Guthrie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A message from the Mayor was transmitted from the Common Council, preferring charges against Wm. White, Sexton of the Western Cemetery, for immoral and ungentlemanly conduct, which was ordered to be filed, and, on motion, it was ordered that an investigation of the charges take place on Monday evening, July 25, 1870.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution granting J. R. Brown further time to complete the alley south of Grayson street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced an ordinance for improving a part of Webster street from the north side of East Main street, to the south side of Washington street, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Mitchell, Gilbert, Gies, Gault and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution prohibiting fast driving in the House of Refuge grounds, and instructing the manager of the House of Refuge to prevent certain parties from using the grounds, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman submitted an ordinance creating the office of City Weigher and Inspector, which was referred to the Attorney and Revision Committee.

Mr. Krack introduced a resolution permitting John P. Byrne and his associates to construct a basin at the canal above the railroad bridge, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

White & Selvage, $896 04 for street repairs.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $533 52 for printing.

Anzeiger, $533 52 for printing.

Robert Rowe, $558 08 for making crossings.

Thos. W. McNally, $546 87 for cleaning streets.

Mr. Vissman, from the Committee on Elections and Bonds, reported the following bonds, which were severally approved:

Bond of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on account of connection in the city.

Bond of J. M. Vaughan, Clerk of the Common Council; of Oliver Lucas, Clerk Board of Aldermen; of A. Rammers, Tax Receiver; of A. W. R. Harris, Assessor; of J. M. O'Neal, Auditor; of Geo. M. Levi, Chief Engineer Fire Department; of R. H. Webb, Flour Inspector; of Peter Pfeiffer, Measurer of Brick and Stone Work, and of Spratt & Co., Tobacco Dealers, which were approved.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, July 21, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

The Common Council.

Fifteen members answered at roll-call, but more came in soon.

The Mayor preferred charges against William White, Sexton of the Western cemetery, a copy of which will be found in another place.

The ordinance passed at the last meeting, providing for additional voting places, having been found to be inoperative at the August election, because not published 60 days previous thereto, as required by law, was referred, with amendments, to come up again at a future meeting.

A number of small bills and of claims in favor of contractors were allowed.

A number of ordinances in regard to improvements of alleys and streets were adopted.

The heirs of James Guthrie sent in a proposition to give the city ten feet on each side of Monroe street, for the purpose of widening the same, provided the city would return to them the deeds he made to the city of certain lands on Portland avenue. A resolution to this effect reported by a committee was referred back to the same committee.

A petition, accompanied by an ordinance providing for grading and paving South street, from Jefferson to Grayson, together with a remonstrance against the same, was presented, and the ordinance adopted.

An ordinance to grade and pave the alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and Grayson and Walnut was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to extend the sewer on Tenth street to the canal, and the Mayor was authorized to advertise for bids.

An ordinance was adopted to allow the patentees of a metallic amalgam plaster to lay the same on certain streets to be designated by the committees of the two districts in conjunction with the City Engineer, not less than one square to be laid to any one place, and that as an experiment without cost to the city.

A resolution of the Board of Aldermen to suspend the operation of the hog ordinance till the first of November was presented. A motion to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolution was lost by a vote of 10 to 10.

A resolution to permit John P. Byrne and his associates, with the consent of the Canal Company, to construct a basin from the railroad bridge to the western line of the city basin, as proposed and surveyed by Engineer Stealey, was presented and referred.

A number of resolutions relating to opening and extending streets and making crossings were presented and adopted or referred, and then the Council adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

A Kentucky Fratricide.

Mr. Ben. Berridge, of this city, who has just returned from Tennessee river, brings the account of the murder of Wash. Haynes, by his brother William, both of whom live within a couple of miles of Newburg, Calloway county, Kentucky. It appears that some of Wash. Haynes' hogs got got into William's cornfield, when William, without giving his brother any notice of the fact, or any warning of his intention, seized a gun and shot him dead. Up to the time Mr. B. left Paducah, Wm. Haynes had not been arrested, although the neighborhood was aroused and were preparing to hunt him down.—[Paducah Kentuckian.

☞ Count Kencheloff, an unhappy Russian, has offered $100,000 for a divorce from his present wife.

THE PARK ORDINANCE.

A Liberal View of the Question.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of to-day (Monday) a correspondent, B. D., takes this text from the Mayor's inaugural message, "The financial condition of the city requires the strictest economy compatible with her growth and demands;" and from this he proceeds a doleful sermon, charging the Mayor with extravagance and deviation from his promise to economize, because he has favored the issuing of $800,000 in 30-year bonds for park purposes.

Now, any one that is as well acquainted with financial affairs as B. D. pretends to be, knows that the spending of money for necessary improvements at a time when the cost of the improvement will be less than ever again, is the best kind of economy. The "growth and demands" of Louisville referred to in the above extract such a manner that all of us concede that parks are necessary and must be had. Even D. B. admits this himself; but then he goes on to lament over the dullness of the times, decline of rents, &c., &c., as an excuse for not purchasing now. The very arguments he uses about the low price of real estate and rents not being any inducement for investment, show conclusively that this is now the time to commence and buy the land, while the price is comparatively low. It is known that property increases steadily in value year by year, in spite of dull times, and that delay in this matter will only result in increased expenditures some years hence. Then, why try to dodge the question by admitting the excellence of the proposition. Every man of sense knows that every year the matter is delayed the greater the cost will be. B. D. says the sinking fund already has a bonded debt of five millions, and that the city could not stand it to increase that debt in the next four years in the ratio that it has grown during the last four. Now, as near as I can learn, about three-fourths of that debt has arisen in those last four years—that is, about four millions, and most of this matures in about 20 years, or less, probably but a small proportion in 30 years. So that to issue $800,000 now, payable in 30 years, is not approximating to the ratio of the last four years, and will not probably bankrupt the city nor retard its growth. If B. D. thinks it will he is easily scared.

Besides, it may not be necessary to spend the whole amount, nor to buy all the land indicated in the ordinance. It is known that the 900 acres was fixed as a maximum. If the money will buy two tracts of that size, and make the improvements, it will be bought very cheaply. Certainly there can not be more than $800,000 spent. If the money would give us a park, or two parks, each larger and finer than the Central Park in New York (which has cost over five million), we ought not to cry about it. Let us get as big a thing for the money as we can, even if we have to make "London, Paris and New York" blush and hide their heads. As our law-makers chose to district the city, we can't have one without having two parks. That matter B. D. must settle with the Legislature, as B. D. is a good citizen; so all other cities with this $800,000, but the people can't see that that would be an objection.

In regard to streets, B. D. thinks we ought to stop the work because the city may have to pay for reconstructing them. Well, if it does have to pay it will get the worth of its money, every cent. The work is being done better and cheaper than it was ever done before, and on streets that have been worn out for the last ten years. No one can deny that the work is necessary; but B. D. would reduce our condition to that of country mud-roads, and have no paved streets at all rather than that the city should pay for them.

The Mayor is practising the true economy, and it must be either that B. D. is a chronic grumbler or that he is afraid his precious pockets will be bled a little for the general benefit.

TRADESMAN.

Free and Extensive Pleasure Grounds for the People.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The General Council has at last taken a step forward (which should have been done twenty years since) in the way of securing parks, large, beautiful tracts of land in the neighborhood of the city, where the people can go and stay as long as they please without asking any suburban land holder for such privilege, or trespassing on private grounds, one or the other of which, heretofore, it has been necessary for them to do whenever they wished to breathe God's own healthful air, uncontaminated by the dust and heat of a great, bustling and growing city; with the alternative of walking along some turnpike or lane and looking wistfully over into green meadows and shady woodlands, like so many stray town cattle restrained by the forbidding fences on either side.

I allude to this as the people's measure, for it is emphatically the people's question—something more intimately concerning the welfare of the working-man, mechanic, day-laborer, the poor, the individuals of moderate circumstances, than the wealthier classes. To the rich man's family the park is a pleasure and a luxury; to the poor man's, a pleasure and necessity. The rich man has a long yard for his children to play in, the poor man a long street for his children to play in. But so nearly within the grasp of the people do the parks now appear, that in writing thus it seems as if we were dealing with the past; so, in joyful anticipation of the near future, let the people revel in the idea of so soon having extensive, lovely, diversified grounds, which are not only free to them, one and all, but which absolutely and inalienably belong to them and their children and children's children for generation after generation.

OLD FOGY OPPOSITION.

Of course some few old fogies will consider themselves bound to oppose this great beneficial measure of the people. They wouldn't be themselves if they did not—would lose their identity, their character, as pull-backs on the car-wheel of municipal progress. Why didn't they vote against the water-works, railroad and various other schemes which have built up our city? Or, if perchance, some of them were fooled into voting for these invaluable projects, haven't they been sorry ever since particularly every time the tax-gatherer came around? And now what a great chance they will have to avenge themselves on the people (who pushed these measures through), and at the same time redeem their characters as old fogies!

But, in spite of this foolish, blind opposition, which will have too few adherents to be very formidable, the same people who voted for all the other grand enterprizes which have made our city what it is, will see at the polls in August that Louisville shall keep up with the other large growing cities of the country as respects park advantages.

Hurrah for the people's great measure—extensive, beautiful, suburban parks, free to all!

POPULUS.

CITY POLITICS.

Public Speaking.

The Democratic candidates and other speakers will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Wednesday, July 20, at Seitzgen's, in Butchertown.
Thursday, July 21, at Harry Newhall's, in Portland.
Friday, July 22, at Clay and Green.
Saturday, July 23, at Eleventh and Market.
Monday, July 25, at Floyd and Market.
Tuesday, July 26, at Fourteenth and avenue.
Wednesday, July 27, at Ninth and Broadway.
Thursday, July 28, at Fifteenth and Walnut.
Friday, July 29, at Wm. O'Brien's, on the levee, and also at Campbell and Walnut.
Saturday, July 30, at Court-house.

The speaking will commence each evening at 8 o'clock. All opposing candidates are respectfully invited to attend.

For the Legislature.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Amid the many prominent candidates for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our distinguished friend, Gen. B. A. Duke, permit me to suggest the name of my young friend, Dr. Wm. P. White. Dr. White is a descendant of one of Kentucky's oldest and best families. Always voting for and sustaining the Democratic flag—at all times and under all circumstances. His grandfather was one of the strongest pillars of the Democratic party in the county of Green in his day and time. His father, Dr. Daniel P. White, has made for himself a Democratic record in this State so public that it would be folly for me to allude to it here. Dr. White himself, whilst yet in tender years, imbued with the patriotic spirit of his ancestors, and believing that truth, honor and justice were with those who espoused the Southern cause, he volunteered, and for four years bore the banner of the lost cause, and wherever valor and courage were required, none of that noble and valiant army had more courage or more endurance than himself. He has since the war been engaged in the practice of his profession and won quite a name for steadiness, indomitable industry and ability in its pursuit. Should he be elected, he will devote whatever of energy and ability he may possess to advance the best interests of the people at large, and the cause of Democracy, to which he is so much devoted.

Hoping the people will give his aspirations a favorable consideration, I remain, as ever, yours,

AN OLD GREEN RIVER FRIEND.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The German Teachers—The Election of Extra Teachers—Discussion on Graded System.

The School Board met in extra session last night. President Morris was in the chair, and eighteen members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. A committee recommending Butler's readers and Towne's Mental Arithmetics to the consideration of the Board, from John P. Morton & Co., was read and referred.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Committee on German, accepting the substitute offered by the member from the Ninth ward, with reference to the appointment of German teachers in the public schools, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all teachers of German, now in the employ of this board, shall be required to pass an examination in those branches which they are or may be required to teach, and that the Superintendent shall fix the time for this examination sometime between this and the first day of September next.

Resolved, That a certificate of examination shall qualify any person producing the same to be appointed a German teacher in any of the public schools; and further

Resolved, That any teacher of German, who, after his appointment, should be found partly or totally deficient in practical teaching, shall be liable to be at any time removed by this board, at the recommendation of the Committee on German, conjointly with the trustees of the respective wards.

An election to fill the chairs of "History and Rhetoric" and "English Literature and Reader of Compositions," resulted in favor of Mrs. Parrent to the former, and Miss Hannah, of Missouri, to the latter position.

On motion of a member from the Twelfth ward, Misses Anderson and Earick were nominated and confirmed teachers in the Portland school.

Dr. Yandell occupied forty-five minutes in a speech against oral instruction, and explaining the follies of the system of required grades.

Dr. Preston B. Scott supplicated Dr. Yandell's speech as to time, but in favor of the graded or oral system.

Various others made lengthy speeches on the same subject, but it was not acted upon, and the board adjourned to meet again next Monday night.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

A Rich Trade in Indiana that Louisville may Secure.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

NORTH VERNON, IND., July 15.

Some time last winter a company was organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad from this place to New Castle, Ind., thus completing the line of railroad from New Orleans, Mobile, Nashville, Louisville, and Ft. Wayne, extending north through Michigan to the Straits of Mackinaw. The counties of Decatur, Rush, and Henry in Indiana, are the most fertile of any of the counties in the State, and are without an outlet south for their products. Complete this road and they find a Southern market for their corn, wheat, hogs, horses, mules, and cattle, all of which are grown in great abundance, and all find their way to the eastern markets for want of a direct railroad South, or are subject to the mercy of cross lines of railroads to reach the falls.

Complete this line and it will place the city of Louisville in successful competition with Cincinnati for the trade of one of the richest portions of Indiana. The company have secured a contribution along the line to New Castle of $270,000, which is in the shape of taxes already on the duplicates of the counties on the line. A spirited meeting was held at this place last evening, and it was resolved to aid in the construction of the road. There is but little doubt that an additional $100,000 can be raised. Parties can be found who will take hold of and complete this work in less than one year from this time. Will Louisville aid in this enterprise, or will she stand by and see the rich products of northeast, east, and central Indiana find the way to Cincinnati?

MORE ANON.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—July 18.

United States, Cin. Morning Star, Hend.
S. Parker & Barges, Cin.

DEPARTURES—July 18.

Gen. Buell, Cin. United States, Cin.
Palestine, Henderson. S. Parker & Brs., St. Louis

The weather yesterday was intensely hot and oppressive up to 12 m., at which time the clouds commenced to gather, causing a fine breeze to spring up, which continued until late in the evening, modifying to a considerable extent the intensity of the heat. Business on the levee was about as dull as it could get. There was nothing doing except the new boat Diana was receiving freight for Galveston and Houston, Texas. The levee was perfectly bare of freight. The river is gradually receding, having fallen two inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. Now in the canal, 4 feet 10 inches, and 3 feet 10 inches in the pass down the Indian chute.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, was past due at this port last night.

The towboat Friendship passed up late yesterday evening with five barges of pig iron for Cincinnati.

The Ajax arrived from below with a full tow of empty barges. She has gone into summer quarters.

Captain Nat. Williams has contracted with J. B. Stuart & Co. for a hull for the machinery of the old Countess.

The Morning Star is the regular mail line packet for Henderson to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at sharp 5 p. m.

The Leslie Combs arrived from Hanging Rock yesterday with two barges of pig iron for the Ohio Falls Car Works.

The Sam. Parker and barges, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, passed through the canal yesterday evening well freighted.

The Nat. Williams, Capt. Billy Graham, will be found at the city wharf this morning and will leave for Madison at 1 p. m.

Capt. Gus Brown will take charge of the office of Capt. J. M. Chenoweth's new Nashville and New Albany packet, J. M. Foster.

The Falls City will arrive to-day from Green river with another big cargo of tobacco, and will leave on her return trip to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The Minneola, from Cincinnati to Memphis, passed through the canal Sunday night, drawing four feet and a half, with a barge in tow drawing four feet.

The Ben. Franklin and Gen. Lytle are the Cincinnati mail line packets for Cincinnati to-day, the Franklin leaving at 10 a. m., and the Lytle at 4 p. m.

It was rumored on the streets in Memphis Saturday that Mort. Wait, Frank Hicks, Nat. Green, Larry Harmstad and Dick Lighthouse had bought the steamers C. B. Church and M. J. Wicks.

Captain B. C. Levi received a dispatch yesterday from Captain Haslin, saying that the new steamer Little Rock would arrive here next Friday, and leave for Little Rock direct Saturday evening at 5 p. m.

Captain B. C. Levi received a letter yesterday from Charles A. Whitney & Co., agents of the Morgan line of steamers at New Orleans, requesting him to notify shippers of stoves that hereafter the rates will be strictly in accordance with the tariff for measurement and not by weight.

The N. O. Times, of the 10th, says: "We learn that Mr. Louis Colomb, wine and liquor merchant, near the corner of Delta and Canal streets (Conery's buildings), has purchased the bars of Capt. J. M. White's new steamer Katie, and Capt. Joseph A. Aikens, of the Red river packet Chas. H. Durfee. The price paid for the Katie's was $37,000, and for the Durfee's $5,000."

Capt. Sterett's new boat Diana came over from Jeffersonville yesterday about noon and landed at the foot of Fourth street, where she now lies. Capt. Lee Crane is acting first clerk, and will be found at all times on the levee ready to receive and receipt for all freights that is offered. The Diana will receive her outfit to-day and to-morrow and leave for Galveston and Houston direct to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

Cheek & Malone's new Memphis and Friar Point packet, A. J. White, was successfully taken over the falls yesterday evening, with sweeps, by Capt. Pink Varble, and landed at the Portland wharf, where she will be completed. This boat was drawing three feet one inch, and there was by the water-marks only two feet and ten inches in the pass down the Indian chute. How it is possible for a boat to be taken down the falls drawing three inches more than there is water, is a mystery to every one. Yet, Capt. Pink has a way of jumping them over that is unknown to river pilots in this section.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday has the following: "It is said that the little steamer Kate Morgan, still plying on Cayuga Lake, New York, is Robert Fulton's first really successful boat. It is true that the Clermont had paddled her way through Collect pond, but the Chancellor Livingston had not as yet stemmed the current of the Hudson. Old General Morgan had a fair daughter whose name was Kate. He also owned a fine estate on the lake. Fulton loved the daughter, whether he coveted the estate or not. His affection was reciprocated by the fair Kate, but the stern old gentleman frowned on the pennyless youth. Fulton went away to enter upon the great work of his life. After many vicissitudes the Clermont steamed her way through the water. Success was certain. The grand achievement made. He wrote to the old General, related his success, pictured in glowing colors his hopes for the future. But the old hero was incredulous. Why did he not come and build a steamboat on the lake? He would believe in his invention when he (Morgan) saw a steamboat on the lake. Fulton gladly returned. A boat was immediately commenced; the work was pushed forward with great dispatch, and in a short time the engines were received from the builders, Freman, Cartright & Co., placed in position, and the little craft—named by the builder, in the fondness of his affection, Kate Morgan—was ready to steam her way down the lake. Fulton proudly sailed past the old General's house; but before he rounded to, the General and his fair daughter, accompanied by a clergyman, put off the shore and boarded the steamer, and there, on the vessel built to win her, Robert Fulton wedded his wife. Their bridal tour was a sail down the lake. The Cartright, whose name is still to be seen on the engine, is one of the firm of Freman, Cartright & Co., and was the father of the venerable and eccentric pioneer preacher, Rev. Peter Cartright. The upholstery came from the store of A. T. Stewart, then a prominent tradesman. This still remains, soiled and faded, but its durability attests the good judgment of the now famous merchant prince. The Kate Morgan runs still on the lake named. What do you think of this, ye modern builders?"

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Weather clear and warm. Monongahela 2 feet 8 inches and stationary. Carrie Converse leaves to-night for New Orleans with a light load. Trade very dull.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Arrived—Granite State, Pittsburg; Fideonti, Cairo. Departed—Edinburg, Madison; T. J. Eckert, Cairo. River 10 feet 8 inches.

EVANSVILLE, July 19.—Nearly clear and the hottest yet; mercury 96 to 98 since 11 a. m. Rain passed to east since noon. River fallen six inches. Port list—Hartford, from Green river; City of Evansville, from Cairo; Leonidas, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 11 a. m.; Fall River, Bowling Green to Louisville, 1 a. m.; Collier, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Mollie Gratz, Louisville to Eastport, 4 a. m.; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 a. m.; Sam Orr, from Eastport; Fayette, Henderson and return; Tarascon, to Louisville; Kate Putnam, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 10 a. m.; Quickstep, to Cairo; Pine Bluff, to Grandview; Bermuda, from Cincinnati. The transient boats were generally loaded nearly to the water. The packets had fair trips. The Mary Houston refused freight here. The Sam Orr had a splendid trip.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—River falling, with 4 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and hot. Arrived—Alpha, from Cairo. Departed—Alpha, for Cairo.

CAIRO, July 18.—H. M. Shreve, St. Louis to Shreveport, 9 p. m.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 10; Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 12; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 a. m.; Robinson, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7; Natchez, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9; Exchange, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 11; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 1 p. m.; Olive Branch, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1; Henry Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1; Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2; Wild Duck, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 5. River fell two inches; shower this afternoon and cloudy. Mercury 88.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Jeffersonville; City of Alton, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, Memphis; Robb, Upper Mississippi; Post Boy, Kansas City. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Memphis, Mountaineer, Kansas City; Minneapolis, St. Paul. River falling more rapidly, and navigation to Cairo becoming troublesome for large boats. Weather clear and very hot.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Clear. Mercury 92. River rising slowly. Departed—Yesterday: City of Cairo and Olive Branch, Natchez; Nick Wall, St. Louis; Virginia, Louisville; Colorado, Vicksburg. To-day: Pink Varble, Louisville; Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, July 18.—Down—Grand Era, 7 p. m. The river is falling. The weather is rainy and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Arrived—Mohawk and barges and Continental, from St. Louis. It rained yesterday and this morning. Mercury 78.

That Telegram.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of the 17th the following paragraph appears:

THE EXTRA SESSION.—We are requested by the local agent of the American Press Association in this city to state that the dispatch announcing an extra session of Congress did not come by his line, but was a commercial telegram, furnished the Louisville Commercial by the Board of Trade, and published by the Commercial in its extra. Of course we do not desire to do any news association injustice, and cheerfully place the error where it properly belongs.

The unavoidable inference from this statement is, that the Board of Trade furnished the Louisville Commercial with false and unreliable telegraphic information for publication, and having discovered the source of the false information, you fasten the responsibility where it properly belongs, upon the Board of Trade.

Allow me to assure you that this Board of Trade did not furnish the commercial telegram you refer to, or any other, to the Louisville Commercial for publication or for any other purpose.

Believing you desire to do no injustice, but to place the responsibility where it properly belongs, I ask the publication of this communication, with the additional information that the telegram referred to was furnished by the Western Union Telegram Company to the patrons of its commercial news department.

Very respectfully,
J. J. PORTER,
President Board of Trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

ST. MICHAEL'S

Benevolent Society,

At Woodland Garden,

On Thursday, July 21, '70.

Committee of Arrangements.

Dan Guy, Chairman, Matthew Curran, Secretary, P. Carroll, Floyd street, Treasurer.

Henry Remmeller, G. D. Barrett, Philip Murphy, Thomas Hession, Ed. Gorman, James McQuillan, Thomas McShane, Pat McCann, J. Louis Brady, Pat Sanders, John Fitzgerald, John Shelly, Charles A. Garels, Michael Tierney, John Kerrigan, John McAleer.

Floor Managers.

William Leahy and Pat Burke, Musical Directors.

Ed Gorman, John Burke, Dan McCann, Michael J. Burke.

☞ A full brass band, the best in the city, is engaged for the occasion.

☞ Admission, 25 cents. jy19 d3

BASKET PICNIC.

A GRAND family basket picnic will be given on Wednesday, July 20, at Todd's Grove, 6 miles above the city. The boat will leave the foot of Clay street at 8½ A. M. Tickets for the trip $1, to be had at the boat. jy18 d3*

Grand Excursion and Basket Picnic

OF Hollingsworth & Johnson's Commercial College, takes place Wednesday, July 20, at Carr's Grove, on the river on the Indiana shore. The splendid steamer [illegible] has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave the city wharf, foot of Fourth street, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A fine string and brass band will be on hand to add to the pleasure of all who wish to dance. Round trip, $1. No charge for children. Tickets for sale at Wm. S. Hays & Co.'s music store, Scott Glore's, Duke & Helmer's, Carroll, Hays & Co.'s book stores; at the College, and on the boat the day of the picnic. jy17 d3&d3t*

Notice.

THERE will be a Grand Republican Picnic given on the L. C. and L. railroad, at Parker's Grove, 14 miles from the city, on Tuesday, July 19, 1870. Trains will leave at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tickets 50 cents for the round trip. Candidates and Speakers are invited. Gen. O. O. Howard and others will be in attendance and make speeches. jy16 d3&d3t

GRAND EXCURSION!

—TO—

LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE Union Steamboat Company will send their favorite steamer, Arctic, Captain J. E. Turner, leaving Buffalo July 20, Cleveland July 21, Detroit July 22, on a grand excursion around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and attractive lake. The trip will occupy 24 days, visiting all the prominent points and attractions on the route. A good band of music will accompany the excursion. An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip. The cost to the excursionists will be less per day than board at any first-class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none. As only 120 tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once. The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American continent. Fare for the entire trip, including meals and berths, $105. For passage and all information, apply to SETH CALDWELL, Agent, 1 Main st., Buffalo; W. D. CUSHING, Agent, 143 Superior st., Cleveland; A. CHESEBROUGH, Agent, Detroit.

S. D. CALDWELL, Gen'l Manager, 5 Ohio street, Buffalo. jy15 d6

AUCTION SALES.

FIRST, COLLEGE, AND BRECKINRIDGE STREET

RESIDENCE SITES

AT AUCTION,

On the Premises.

Tuesday, July 19, at 5 P. M.,

13 HANDSOME LOTS,

50, 60, and 105 Feet Front by 190 and 200 Deep to an Alley.

ON First street, between Breckinridge and Caldwell; Breckinridge street, between First and Brook and Floyd and Preston, adjoining the residence of F. W. Merz, Esq.; College street, between First and Brook, and Floyd and Preston.

This property embraces the most eligible building sites in the neighborhood.

Sale to commence on Breckinridge street, between First and Brook. Terms at time and place.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers. jy14

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock, we will sell green rep and hair-cloth parlor sets, a fine sets of bed-room furniture, and a large and general assortment of other household goods, matting, oil cloths, carpets, mattresses, mosquito bars, 1 large show-case, a No. 1 cooking range and other stoves, &c.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Assorted Dry Goods and Notions,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clk. Also, 200 pairs assorted Cassimere Pants, just received. S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

400 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 20, at 10 o'clock, many desirable goods.

jy19 S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Great Closing-Out Sale

OF

Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business, Residence and Suburban Real Estate, by order of the

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

ON LONG CREDITS

AT AUCTION.

BY order of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, we will sell the following valuable property at auction, on the premises, at the times hereinafter mentioned, viz:

On Thursday, July 21, at 5 P. M.,

25x100 to an alley, on Southall street, between Spring and Charlton streets.

120x283 to 318 to an alley, on the north side of St. Barnard street, between Spring and Charlton sts.

Also, on same day, at 6 P. M., on the premises, 100x66 5-12, on the northeast corner of Clay and Gray sts.

On Friday, July 22, at 5 1-2 P. M.,

172x204 on the north side of Main street, between Preston and Jackson. This property fronts on Washington and on Main street.

On same day, at 6 P. M., a very valuable lot of 112x150, on the southeast corner of Preston and Water sts.

On Saturday, July 23, at 5 P. M.,

That splendid business lot on the south side Main street, between First and Second, fronting 32½ feet on Main by 100 feet deep to a 12-foot alley.

Also, on same day, at 6 P. M., a beautiful lot, 25x200 to an alley, on the east side of First, between Breckinridge and Caldwell.

On Monday, July 25, at 5 P. M.,

51x165 to an alley, on n. e. cor. 5th and Jefferson sts., splendidly improved. On this lot there are three No. 1 residences and a first-class storehouse with residence above. These residences are of brick, each containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms. The houses are in perfect order, and occupied by the best class of tenants. This property is exceedingly desirable for investment or for family residences.

On Tuesday, July 26, at 4 P. M.,

A beautiful residence site of 110x198, on north side of Third cross-street, between Chestnut and Oak streets, Portland.

On same day, at 5½ P. M., a splendid lot, 125x200 to an alley, on the west side of Tenth street, between Magazine and Broadway. This is one of the handsomest lots in the city.

The terms of the sales will be one-fourth cash, the remainder in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest and lien.

The above list embraces very valuable property, and the terms are so exceedingly liberal that the property is within the reach of all who may want homes or desire investments. The sale is made by the bank to close out this property to the best bidder, and persons who desire to purchase will remember the sales are BONA FIDE, AND NO BY BIDDERS. The property will be divided to suit purchasers.

jy19 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., regular sale of boots and shoes.

Terms cash.

jy17 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

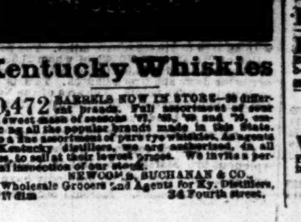
Beautiful Cottage and Lot on Caldwell st.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, July 23, at 6 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell one of the handsomest cottages in the city, situated on the south side of Caldwell, between Preston and Floyd, containing large hall, 7 rooms and pantry, 2 cellars, good wash house and stable. The lot is 35 by 190, beautifully ornamented with choice shrubbery, flowers, &c. It is a most delightful residence, in a first-rate neighborhood.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

jy13 dtd PEARSON & MEDDIS.



Kentucky Whiskies

10,472 BARRELS NOW IN STORE—Of different brands. Full assortment of sour and sweet mash of seasons '67, '68, '69 and '70, embrace all the popular brands made in the State. Also a fine assortment of pure rye whiskies, distilled for Kentucky distillers and certified. All of which we are prepared to sell at their lowest prices. We invite a personal inspection of our stock.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Ky. Distillers,
jy17 d1m 34 Fourth street.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—4 teamsters, 1 farm hand, 1 [illegible] boy, 2 male cooks, 2 women to wash, [illegible] ... porters, salesmen, &c. For help or hire, apply to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman who is qualified to teach the English branches desires a situation as teacher. Can also teach German and the higher mathematics. Unexceptionable references given. Address HOWARD SIMMS, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A SALESMAN—Of good moral character ... and fair wages. F. A. TREMAINE, No. 7 Masonic Building.

WANTED—A NEAT COTTAGE—By a good tenant, in a good neighborhood, with 4 or 5 rooms, nicely finished; will pay from $15 to $20 per month. Address W., care of Grainger, Ludington & Co., 7 West Main street. jy19

WANTED—CORN AND RYE—Call at distillery on Reservoir avenue, near Shelbyville turnpike, or at our office, 49 Main street. BLISS, PATTERSON & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—For family of three. Liberal wages will be paid to a No. 1 servant; none other need apply. Inquire at ... and College.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN—With from $[illegible] to $[illegible] ... by applying at room ... Spurrier House. jy19

WANTED—BOARD—For gentleman and wife, (private family preferred) on moderate terms. Address W. J., this office, to-day.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—For a lady, 2 children, and nurse. State terms, situation of place, and address H. G., this office. jy17

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—Apply at No. 4[illegible] Broadway, corner of Twelfth. jy17

WANTED—HOUSE—Want to purchase a small house or cottage convenient to street cars. Those having such to sell will please address M. W. H., this office, stating location and terms. jy9

WANTED—DAVIS'S PAINTER—Is again prepared to do paper-hanging and painting of all kinds, styles, and prices, at his old place, No. 111 Third street, up stairs. jy17

WANTED—SALESMEN—In the Fancy Goods ... experienced, and who can command and sell a good class of trade. Apply to ... & CO., Broadway ...

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady well first-class ... teacher of music for seminary or a family. For unquestionable references apply to this office.

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish a situation or a place? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c. All respectable females invited to call and find homes FREE. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 2[illegible] High st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 PER month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples and instructions free. Address C. M. LININGTON, 86 N. Halsted street, Chicago.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing efficient and special agents for the State of Kentucky, middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—One spring wagon, made by McGill; 1 Baby; one buggy wagon, made by McGill, both nearly new and in good order; or will trade them for horse and buggy. DAVIS, STORTS & Co., Kentucky Planing Mill.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY—On the south side of Market street, between First and Second. Lot ... running through to the Alley. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—STORE—Wishing to retire from business, I offer my stock of ... valises, umbrellas, and canes, and ... fixtures for sale. The stand is one of the best ... the city. To any one wishing to purchase I will give a bargain. G. J. MOORE, National Hotel Building, Fourth street, near Main.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT—On St. Catharine street, between First and Second. Apply to R. BOYD & CO., 113 Main st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,800 ACRES HEAVILY-TIMBERED LAND—Situated near Old Deposit Station, 12 miles south of Louisville ... payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 28 West Market street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers his grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, for sale on very suitable conditions. The store is a first-rate one ... can be used as well for wholesale as retail business of any kind. For further information apply to JOHN OTTO MUENCH, ... Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains ... rooms; lot 25x200 feet. Also a lot 25x150 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot between Kentucky and Cane streets, on the east side of ... lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms ... Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—At Todd's Point, in Shelby county, a physician's practice, with house and ... acres of ground. Neighborhood ... desirable. Address W. E. RYON, M. D.

FOR SALE—25 HEAD OF GOOD 3-YEAR-OLD MULES—On my farm, near Jeffersontown, Ky. JOS. T. HITE.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS AND GOOD BUSINESS MEN—A drug store in ... business already established in a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Railroad and river facilities. Good chance. Apply to J. S. ... & CO., Louisville, Ky., or ... of Bridgeland & Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—MY FARM—Near Westville, Oldham county, Ky.; containing ... acres ... land, 100 acres improved, remainder in good timber. Improvements, two-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms and kitchen, barns and out-houses ... well-watered with a never-failing ... SANDERS, Westville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM— ... Taylorsville turnpike, ... acres of ... servants' houses detached ... in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be finished within 5 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to ... can ... purchase the ... "Willard House" ... It is a desirable building ... convenient ... keep hotel can get as many boarders as they can accommodate ... also a great deal of transient custom. For ... apply to J. W. TODD, Jr., ... Ky.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, at 36 West Green street.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The late residence of F. Ruble, No. ... Third street, west side, containing 13 rooms, with gas, water, bathing rooms, stabling, carriage house, &c. Apply to JOHN FAULDS, 70 Main street, or to JOHN WILSON, Agent, No. 159 Jefferson street, north side, near the corner of Fifth street.

FOR RENT—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE—With all or a part of the furniture, centrally situated, adapted for boarders. An agreeable and responsible tenant is wanted. Apply at No. 34 West Walnut, bet. First and Second streets.

FOR RENT—LARGE AND WELL-ARRANGED STOREHOUSE—On north side Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, one of the best ... SON, 159 Jefferson street, north side, near the corner of Fifth street.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—No. 257 west side Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply to W. W. ... Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE—On ... between Nineteenth and Twentieth ... Apply to DUNCAN & BROOKS, 122 Third street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished room ... at 141 Jefferson street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT—SALOON AND BAR-ROOM—Welsh's ... now occupied by Schaumber ... & Burke. Possession given 1st of August ... One office, and two bed rooms ... apply at the office of Central Market. M. SOGGS, Agent.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned ... on the west side of Main, one door ... For terms, inquire of DUNN, BARBOUR & CO., 111 Second street, bet. Main and River.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story and ... house, on Walnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth ... side, 7 rooms ... by J. G. BAXTER, at the Mayor's office.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A ... brick residence, with all the modern improvements ... C. HAMMERSBERG, No. 201 Main st.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE— ... JOHN B. BRAND.

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years ... Chestnut and ... streets ... GRAVES & SON.

LOST.

LOST—SPECTACLES—On Thursday ... on the sidewalk of Jefferson street, ... A liberal reward will be paid for their return ... of Judge ... between Second and Third.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—On Sunday, the 17th, a small red cow, a little white on the tail and back ... will be given on her return to JOHN ... Woodstreet, near Walnut.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 1[illegible] Seventh street.

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board ... Black, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also a few boarders accommodated.

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture, in 1860, at No. 261 South Second street, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION.

Store, 261 South Second street, Factory Nos. 262 & 264 Lombard st.